

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION • EDUCATION • CO-OPERATION

A CLEAN SHEET

THE BOOK OF THE NEW YEAR NOW LIES OPEN WITH ITS PAGES BLANK AND WAITING TO RECEIVE THE RECORD OF OUR DOINGS. THE OLD YEAR WITH ALL ITS SUCCESSES AND FAILURES HAS PASSED INTO HISTORY AND A SPLENDID VISTA OPENS BEFORE US. WHAT SHALL WE RECORD ON THESE OPEN PAGES? WHAT WILL THE COMPLETED VOLUME OF 1915 TELL OF THE WORK DONE BY THE ORGANIZED FARMERS? IT LIES VERY LARGELY WITH THE FARMERS THEMSELVES TO SAY WHAT THAT RECORD SHALL BE. BY THEIR OWN EFFORTS, WORKING TOGETHER WITH THEIR FELLOW FARMERS, THEY MAY HAVE A RECORD THAT ALL MAY BE PROUD OF. LET US DETERMINE THAT WHEN THE LAST PAGE OF 1915 IS WRITTEN IT WILL BE THE BEST IN OUR HISTORY.

JANUARY 6, 1915

WINNIPEG

CANADA

CIRCULATION OVER 34,000 WEEKLY

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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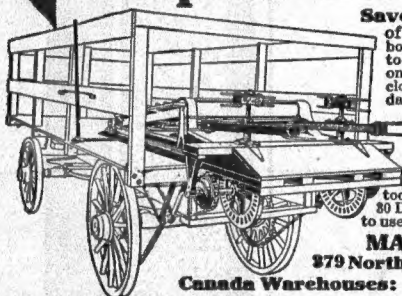
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The Grain Growers' Guide

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PUBLISHED under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta. Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter. The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; three years, \$2.00, in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copies 5 cents. Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for currency sent loosely in a letter.

We believe, thru careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. More time must be allowed if proofs are desired.

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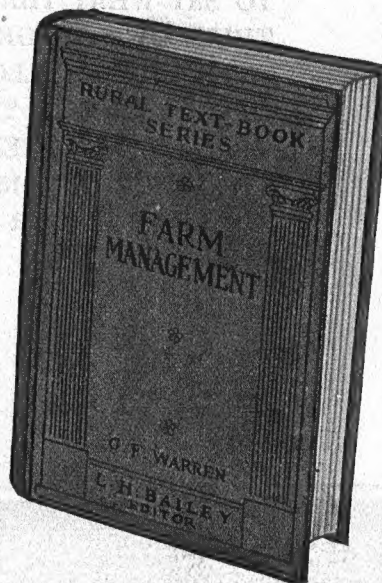
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The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Farm Bookkeeping and Farm Management



These are two vital subjects to every farmer who is anxious to make progress, provide himself with a better home, educate his children and enjoy some of the comforts of life. The book entitled "Farm Management," by G. F. Warren, is regarded by all authorities as the very best information on the subject of farm management that has yet been published. The author has made a life-long study of the success due to the proper management of farm business. Probably seventy-five per cent. of the farmers in Western Canada are losing anywhere from \$100 to \$500 per year, according to the size of their farms, by not applying the best business methods to their work. How many farmers are able to tell how much money they are making out of their farm and which branch of their farming operations is paying the best returns? No matter whether a farmer is engaged in grain growing, livestock, dairying or any other system of farming, he will find it dealt with in this book.

Perhaps the most valuable portion of the book is that showing farmers how to keep simple records and accounts. This matter is set forth so clearly that even the most ignorant farmer can take a note-book and pencil and work out a system of bookkeeping that will show him whether he is making a profit or loss and which department pays him the best.

E. R. Halbritter, Trochu, Alta., a farmer who purchased this book from us, says:—

"I find it a work of unusual excellence and merit; it is clear cut, direct and full of material needed by any up-to-date farmer who hopes to succeed to climb on to a green branch of Prosperity. Indeed this is a masterly treatment of the subject, and I confess that I could not do without it for ten times the price."

It contains 600 pages, is printed in large type, well illustrated and fully indexed and handsomely bound.

Post Paid to any Address in Canada - \$1.90

Book Dept., The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

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are ordered direct from the publishers. Any local association that has a copy of each of these books in their library will be able to provide a number of very interesting and instructive addresses at the meetings during the winter.

WOLVES SKUNKS MUSKRATS

In fact any and all furs you get, ship them in to us by parcel post or express. We also buy **Beef Hides, Horse Hair, Sheep Pelts, Wool, Tallow.** We always pay the highest market prices.

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McKENZIE'S 1915



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**SEED OATS, WHEAT, BARLEY
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
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OAT COMMISSION REDUCED Grain Exchange Agrees to Fix Charge at 3 Cent Next Fall

There was a large and very representative meeting of the Grain Exchange Tuesday afternoon to consider the question of the commission charged for handling grain.

The discussion was participated in by a large number of the members, and the net result of the meeting was that, in an endeavor to meet the views of the Grain Growers' Association, and taking into consideration the evolution of the grain trade in the last few years, the exchange decided by unanimous vote to reduce the commission charge for handling oats from 1c per bushel to 3/4 of one cent per bushel, with 1/4 of one cent between members of the exchange, this reduction to take effect on the first day of September, 1915.

The rate of 1c per bushel commission on wheat, barley and flax remains unchanged, as there has been no general complaint against these rates as unfair or unreasonable.

INCREASED PRODUCTION THE SLOGAN

With the object of encouraging the farmers to strain every nerve for a banner yield of grains and an increased output of livestock in 1915, the Dominion Department of Agriculture has arranged to hold a number of conferences between farmers and agricultural experts. Arrangements to this end have been made with the Manitoba department of agriculture, and three experts chosen by the federal authorities will tour the province in February. They will give lectures and will try to get the farmers to express their own views. It is held that Manitoba stands at the gateway of an unexampled opportunity, which needs to be thoroughly realized in order to be best used.

It is purposed to hold conferences at about thirty places in Manitoba, where addresses will be given by the three experts before mentioned. One will deal with grain growing, another with livestock, and a third will point out the general prospects of agriculture as they have been affected by the war. The expense of this undertaking will be borne wholly by the Dominion government. The speakers have not yet been selected.

WHERE TO BUY

The name of the Sarnia Fence Co. Ltd., Sarnia, Ontario, should have been included in the index of Guide advertisers which was published in The Guide of October 28, 1914.

What Farmers Ask Me

NEW FARMER'S ENQUIRIES

Q.—I am a new arrival here and bought a farm, breaking 30 acres in 1913. I put it into Marquis wheat, 5 acres; barley 5 acres, and balance to "Regenerated Abundance" oats. I am disappointed in returns, the wheat and all was in early, about April 29. The crop dragged along and did not ripen well, in the spring it dragged along in the same way. Is it the methods, the soil, or the climate that is the cause? I was sending to the seed man's for Banner oats, but farmers here say that Banner and Newmarket are too late for this country (west of Innisfail). Is there any method of cultivation that will hasten crops along, or do you know of better seed oats for here? Have you had any difficulty getting these oats to ripen before frost? I shall be glad of your reply as I am perplexed.

I am going to try alfalfa. I am putting in potatoes, garden seeds, etc., and will the following year sow alfalfa. Is that your preparation of the soil? What kind of alfalfa should I sow? Next year, of course, I will try it, but I can get my ground ready. I have drained a slough of about 25 acres, drained it thoroughly. Ditch is two feet deep right thru it. The soil was very mossy, but draining has killed the moss and I burnt it same year. Last fall again I fired it; I may burn it again in the Spring. The soil appears spongy, yet moist. I am going to break ten acres, if I can plow such stuff. Have you any advice to offer on such soil?

Then, again, I want to grow on it hay for cattle. I have in mind timothy, some say red top, others say mix it. While one man says timothy, red top and alsike clover mixed. Can you advise me on this? Should I seed it the same year as I break it to hay, or let it lay a year? How can I get clover started on high land? What kind is sown?

Alta.

A.E.F.

A.—We have found comparatively heavy seeding the only method of hastening maturity on the heavy black soil of your district. We sow on summer fallow 3 bushels of "Abundance" oats and 3 bushels of "Marquis" wheat to the acre. The amount of seed that you can use will depend upon the amount of moisture present in the soil at seed time, as, of course, there is no way of determining the rainfall of the future, and one must be guided only by the moisture in the soil in the spring. If your land is well worked I am of the opinion that the above quantities of seed with prove satisfactory during any average year in your district. You will find Ligowo oats earlier than Banner or Abundance and if you are intending growing spring wheat and require an earlier variety, you can secure it in the variety called "Prelude," which is ten days earlier than Marquis and yields about ten bushels per acre less.

I would advise you to write for Bulletin No. 12, "Alfalfa Growing in Alberta," which, I think, will answer your questions in regard to alfalfa.

I would suggest that you grow Red Top on the wet land you refer to, i.e., the slough you have drained. This grass may be seeded at the rate of about ten pounds per acre the same year the land is broken. Red Top is naturally a wet land grass, while neither alsike clover nor timothy do well on very wet soil. If, however, water does not lie on this land for any length of time, then timothy should succeed and should be sown at the rate of about five pounds per acre.

We are growing alsike clover seed with a nurse crop of barley on our high lands and are having no difficulty getting it established.

BREAKING TIMOTHY SOD

Q.—I have ten acres of land lying in timothy, this being the second year that it has been cut for hay (it has not stood out very thickly as yet). I wish to know whether I can get this land in shape for growing a crop of wheat next year. I have been told by a neighbor that if I was to break it up before the fall and let it be in the furrow over the winter, in the spring discing it and seeding it down, that I shall

get a satisfactory result, but I am a little dubious of this. My own experience of breaking up timothy pasture has been as follows: In the latter end of September, last year, I broke up four acres of old timothy land that had become very poor, due to stooling out very much. I broke up this land, discing it down, harrowing it, and let it lie over the winter. On April 26, of this year, I plowed it to a depth of six inches, back setting, as you may say, harrowing it in and put it into barley, and the result is, I assure you, excellent, so much so that I intended to do the same this year with the other piece I wish to grow wheat on, but would be glad to have the benefit of your experience. What do you think about it? Alta.

J.A.H.

A.—Your scheme for fall breaking is quite feasible, and I would suggest that if you have time that this fall broken timothy sod should also be disced this fall. We are handling our timothy by breaking in the late summer and early fall, and do not backset, and get first-class results and since there is plenty of moisture this year I think you could hope for a satisfactory yield of wheat next year.

SPRING BREAKING FOR OATS

Q.—I have a farm at Earl Grey, Sask. The soil is average loam, black, and to a depth of about ten or twelve inches, but not of a very heavy type. Sub-soil of yellow clay. The land is about 75 per cent. open, the balance being covered in patches by a growth of 25 or 30 year-old poplar which, to my mind, largely protects the land from drought.

I wish to put in as large an acreage to wheat next spring as possible, and on account of the very dry season was not able to have much breaking done last summer, but with the early fall will have all my land, which is under cultivation, in shape for the seeder as soon as spring opens up. I have about 60 acres that I can have broken by May 15 if we have an average spring. Could oats or barley be put in on this with any profitable results and without detriment to the land in some such way as flax is sometimes put in? I do not wish to tackle flax.

A.—It is very bad farm practice to break prairie land in the spring and crop it the same year. Where a homesteader's capital is limited it is sometimes necessary to do this, and the only crop that seems to give at all profitable results is flax. In an average year oats and barley would be a complete failure, and even flax would give better returns if the sod was cultivated one season and sown to flax the next year.

SILOS AND SILAGE

Q.—I understand that you have silos on the farm at Indian Head. I am a farmer, and am into mixed farming to quite an extent, grow about 20 acres of corn each year and do some in the dairy line. I would be pleased to have any information as to their success in this cold country. I have 60 head of cattle and have been thinking of a silo for some time. What size would you recommend, and what building material is it best to use? Kindly give me any information as to the best and cheapest—cement or frame.

Carnduff, Sask.

—R.A.

A.—Corn is a valuable crop both as fodder and as a cleaning crop on the land. From the result of experiments carried on at the Brandon Experimental Farm it would seem that much better results were obtained by feeding the corn thru the silo than from the stook. A silo has been in operation on the Indian Head farm for some time, and it is giving good satisfaction. It is of stave construction and, while a little freezing takes place around the outer edge of the silo, this is overcome to quite an extent by keeping the ensilage a little higher in the centre than on the outside and taking it down in this fashion. What little ensilage may freeze on the side should be broken off and thrown down with the unfrozen stuff into the stable, where it will usually thaw out sufficiently to feed. In regard to construction of the silo, a bulletin can be obtained on "The Stave Silo," which will go into this in detail.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 6th, 1915

THE FARMERS' PARLIAMENTS

During the next few weeks the great annual conventions of the Grain Growers and the United Farmers will be held in all three Prairie Provinces. From 1,500 to 2,000 of the most progressive farmers from every corner of these three provinces will gather together in their respective conventions for three or four days' careful consideration of the problems which affect those who live upon the farms. Year by year the character of the discussion and the business transacted at these conventions has improved, and that there will be continued improvement is undoubted. Year by year the local associations are taking up the various farmers' problems more carefully, and working together with greater unity than ever before. The work of the local association develops the best men in each community and these men are those usually selected as delegates to the provincial conventions. The great majority, therefore, of delegates present at the conventions are the picked men from the various parts of the province. One of the questions which will undoubtedly receive special consideration this year will be that of co-operation. Greater strides have been made during the last year in co-operative development than in any year in the history of the West, and the possibilities are greater for the future than ever before. The organized farmers are determined that they will get together, reduce the cost of living and secure the educational and the social benefits which can be derived only thru co-operation. The reports presented at the annual conventions this year, particularly in Saskatchewan, will show the record of co-operative development, and it will undoubtedly stimulate each local association in all of the provinces to take hold of the co-operative work with renewed energy. The uniform course of study which has been prepared for the use of the local associations in all three provinces will also have a unifying effect upon the work of the organization as a whole. No doubt the course of study will in the future be broadened to cover phases of the problems of production and these problems will likely come in for discussion and consideration in the annual conventions of the future, in fact a beginning is being made this year. When the record of the past three years is studied the value of these annual conventions is more clearly realized. It has been the work of the organized farmers, culminating in these annual conventions, which has developed The Grain Growers' Grain Company, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, all the important improvements in the Canada Grain Act, the establishment and development of The Grain Growers' Guide, the co-operative development now taking place in all three provinces and in fact the great majority of legislative benefits for agricultural development in the last few years have been secured directly or indirectly thru the work of the organized farmers. With this record before them the farmers may this year go into their annual conventions in good spirits knowing that they have accomplished much in the past and satisfied that they can accomplish still more in the future.

COMMISSION ON OATS

As a sequel to the meeting of the Board of Grain Commissioners in Winnipeg a few days ago, at which the organized farmers presented their case in favor of a reduction in the commission for handling oats to a half cent a bushel, the Winnipeg Grain Exchange has announced that the commission for handling oats, beginning with next grain season will be five-eighths of a cent a bushel. This is a reduction of three-eighths of a cent, and based on the inspections of the last season, which totalled 67,000,000 bushels, it will mean a saving of more than \$250,000 to the farmers of Western Canada. The Grain Exchange has not met the demands of the organized farmers but has gone part way. The grain dealers undoubtedly could afford to handle oats at a half cent per bushel, and the action on the part of the Grain Exchange in reducing the commission to five-eighths of a cent is undoubtedly a compromise. The reduction, however, that has been made is a substantial one and is a decided tribute to the value of organization among the farmers. Without the organization behind them they would not have been able to present so strong a case before the Board of Grain Commissioners and their case would not have received such prompt treatment by the Grain Exchange. The organized farmers have no intention of asking the grain dealers to handle grain on a commission that will not allow a fair margin of profit, but there is no good reason why the grain dealers should be allowed to charge a commission that will give them exorbitant profits upon their business. There is still another eighth cent reduction due on oats.

THE BOARD OF ENQUIRY

Nothing has yet been heard from the Dominion Government as to the appointment of the Board of Enquiry asked for jointly by the Canadian Council of Agriculture and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. It is now six weeks since the request was placed before the Premier and a number of his Cabinet Ministers at Ottawa, and it would seem that sufficient time had elapsed for some result to be expected. Of course such a commission, in order to be of value in conducting the enquiry asked for, would need to be composed of exceptionally able and well qualified men and not of the type of commissions that are too frequently appointed. The scope of the investigation asked for is very wide, and covers questions which are of absolutely vital importance to the agricultural industry of Canada. It would be a great error on the part of the government to appoint anything but a satisfactory commission, and we can quite understand that Premier Borden and his colleagues will wish to make haste slowly in the selection of the men who will constitute the Board of Enquiry. However, if the matter was taken hold of in earnest it would seem that such men might have been found in the time that has now passed.

When a farmer by hard labor produces a good product, and contracts to sell it at a satisfactory price, he should have, if at all possible, a guarantee that he will receive his money in payment.

CANADIAN NICKEL IN GERMAN SHIPS

The fact that Canadian nickel was being exported and probably finding its way into German guns and German battleships, came as a great surprise to many people a short time ago. Some of the newspapers, notably the Toronto World, took the matter up, and as a result of their protests arrangements have been made by which the Canadian government is apparently satisfied as to the destination of Canadian nickel. What we cannot understand is why it was left until the war was in progress before action was taken to prevent such an important material of armaments from being taken from Canada for the use of the enemies of the Empire. Altho some people were apparently greatly shocked at the revelations made recently, it has been well known for years that Canadian nickel was being sold to Germany and in fact to all foreign countries who desired to purchase it. Eighty per cent. of the world's nickel supply is mined at Sudbury, Ont., and most of the remainder comes from New Caledonia, which is a French possession, a small quantity being produced in Norway. The Canadian nickel mines are the property of an American concern, the International Nickel Co., and the ore is shipped from Sudbury to the United States to be refined. After leaving Canada the nickel is beyond the control of the Canadian authorities and in the ordinary course of trade has been sold impartially to anyone who needs it, either for the manufacture of armaments or for any other purpose. The suggestion has repeatedly been made that the Canadian government should prevent Canadian nickel being used in the manufacture of armaments which might possibly be used against the British Empire. In The Guide of February 5, 1913, there appeared a letter from C. S. Dit Blondin, of Tawatinaw, Alberta, in which he stated:

"A proof that most of these jingoes are not consistent with their war rumors is that we Canadians have had the key to make the Dreadnoughts of other nations of no use, or nearly so, because we have in the mines at Sudbury, Ont. (where I lived for 13 years) the only substance that hardens steel plates so as to make them impermeable.

"At the Pan American Exposition at Buffalo they had hardened steel plates 12 inches thick, and six-inch shells went nearly thru them; while plates Harveyized, as they called them, that is to say those that contained a certain percentage of nickel, the same sized shells just made a small dent in and were shattered to pieces against them. So all we have to do is to stop the exportation of our nickel to other countries except England.

"The nickel supply of the world is very limited, for besides what we have in Ontario only the French have a small supply in New Caledonia."

The Guide editorially drew attention to this matter at the time, and on August 13, 1913, published another letter, from Henry Gavel, of Nut Lake, Sask., who doubted the sincerity of the big navy supporters because the British authorities were permitting Canadian nickel to be sold to the Krupps for the manufacture of guns. The British and Canadian governments (of both political parties, in both countries) have known these facts perfectly well and if they had taken the action suggested by commonsense as well as by the letters above referred to, the German army and navy today would have been at a great disadvantage and war would have been one of the

last things which the Kaiser would have desired. The International Nickel Co., however, whose offices are in Bayonne, N.J., and at New York city, is a wealthy and influential concern. It has a capital of \$46,900,000 (including the water) and in the year ending March 31, 1914, paid out dividends amounting to \$4,337,906. If the company had not been permitted to sell nickel to the enemies of Canada its profits might have been less, and the respect of governments for the profits of wealthy corporations was sufficient to protect them from interference which might have prevented this awful war.

THE VALUE OF EXPERIENCE

Altho agriculture is the oldest of professions, comparatively little has been done until recent years towards improving farm methods so as to obtain efficiency in production. This is largely due to the varied nature of the work. So many different procedures and so many changing conditions have to be dealt with that it has not been easy to make any rapid strides in a forward direction. The very nature of the work demands trial, experiment, and in order that the results may be put to the best possible use they must be brought to the attention of as wide a circle of farmers as possible. To record experiences, then, is one of the chief functions of a farm paper. In past days the fireside chat and the talk with a neighbor across the line fence was almost the only available means of comparing notes, but the development of the farm press has broadened the circle of the hearth and made possible the interchange of ideas among an ever-increasing number of virtual, if not actual, neighbors.

In order to be a medium for the exchange of ideas it is essential that the

readers co-operate with their farm paper in supplying accounts from time to time, of their own experiences along the many lines of work, all of which are included under the heading of agriculture.

It is not possible to outline here any of the subjects which might be written on. Suggestions along this line will be made from time to time upon the Farm Experiences page in another part of the paper, but the success of the effort in this direction will depend very largely upon the readers themselves. It is not necessary at all that contributions relate only to something quite new in agricultural work. Very often successful farm practices have been followed in some localities for so long that constant use has made them almost second nature to farmers in that particular district and the idea becomes prevalent that they are common wherever farming is carried on. But this is not so. Very often they are quite unknown in some other part of the country. Take for instance the control of weeds. Very many different ways are being tried year by year to control these pests. Some methods are successful, others again are not. An account of a successful method will be instrumental in helping someone less experienced to get rid of a profit robber and an account of the unsuccessful attempt will be equally useful in saving some other farmer from wasting his time in following a similar method. The same is true of cultural methods, care and feeding of livestock, the growing of different grains and grasses, in fact in relation to any branch of farm work.

In this age of co-operation the recounting of experiences is one of the ways in which farmers can mutually benefit each other and subsequently the world at large.

In the distribution of New Year honors four Canadians are permitted to prefix "Sir" to their names: Sir Clifford Sifton, the millionaire and capitalist; Sir George Perley, millionaire lumberman and cabinet minister; Sir Herbert Holt, director C.P.R., director Dominion Textile Co., president Royal Bank, millionaire capitalist; and Sir William Price, millionaire lumberman. About the only way to secure such an "honor" in Canada is to accumulate a huge fortune. All other Canadians presumably are "dishonorable."

The reduction in the commission on oats was secured absolutely by the efforts of the organized farmers. The benefit of the reduction in the commission will go to every farmer who grows oats, whether he be a member of the organization or not. It is about time that some of those who are outside of the organization should realize the value of working together with their brother farmers.

Every boy and girl of the school age should be kept at school every school day until they are fifteen years of age at least. Education is one of the few things that cannot be squandered or lost, altho it is true it may be put to bad use. A good education for a boy or a girl is far better than keeping them out of school to work and then leaving them a legacy of a few thousand dollars.

The forge on the farm is not a substitute for the blacksmith shop, but rather a helper, taking care of the rough work and keeping the teams in motion.

The saloon is the only manufacturing plant of which the finished product is worth less than the raw material.



CHOOSING BETWEEN TWO EVILS

NOTE—At the recent meeting of the Grain Commission, Chairman Magill practically told the Grain Exchange that if the commission on oats was not reduced the board would recommend parliament to place the exchange under government regulation

The Country School Fair

ARTICLE II.

The Pig Feeding Contest of the Stonewall School Boys and School Girls

By Ira Stratton

When the Stonewall school board observed how enthusiastically their boys and girls took hold of the Poultry Club in 1913, they concluded that a pig-feeding contest would be feasible and profitable in their district. The details of the plan as worked out proved decidedly interesting altho considerable labor was involved. They knew that the Corn club idea had come in from the south; that the Potato club was a feature of school work in Russell County, Ontario and scores of other places, but they did not know that already in the southern states the Pig club has assumed large proportions. As they developed what seemed a new phase of the club idea they learned that 105 boys had shown pigs at the Louisiana State Fair in 1913, and that 1,400 Pig club boys and girls in Louisiana had been unable to make the journey to New Orleans and had contented themselves with exhibiting their porkers at local school fairs or parish exhibitions.

About 14 months ago an extension worker named Downing was sent into the state of Georgia to organize clubs. In a few months he had 980 members enrolled and the supply of suitable pigs had been exhausted. Why did the Pig club idea sweep over Georgia? Because 10,000 corn-club boys had doubled the average yield of corn in the state in five years.

The Financier

But let us remain at home and in the country where pigs are not fed on home-grown corn. The Agricultural College also made preparations to foster the Pig club idea. To make this club a complete success country boys must be enrolled as members. The same organization could handle the work for a radius of three or four miles beyond the limits of the school district. Money would be required to buy pigs. Some sticklers for precedent and authority might argue that school monies should not be used even temporarily outside the district. The idea was new and would be the better for having a business concern as its god-father. The boys were to be given nothing save instruction and encouragement and a chance at the prizes. That none might be barred the investment would be carried.

J. T. Gordon, of Gordon, Ironside and Fares, was approached and the plan outlined to him. He cheerfully volunteered to advance the capital, carry the investment, pay the highest market price for the pigs in the fall and contribute \$25 towards the cash prizes. Thirty pigs were purchased at a cost of \$105. Five boys and one girl secured pigs from their fathers. Those who were entering the contest were notified and the pigs weighed out to them. By means of ear tags the pigs were numbered and a description was entered in the records. A bulletin of suggestions on feeding, and a chart on which to record the rations from time to time, was given to each boy—the printed matter being supplied by the college.

The scheme being new to the promoters some slight mistakes were made. The first day there were not enough pigs for all the boys who presented themselves, but a second lot was secured and given out a week later. Each boy was allowed to have two pigs, to avoid his being handicapped by a single pig feeling lonesome and not thriving. This gave him two chances at the prize, but was really unnecessary. However, it increased his profits where he fed on a profit-producing basis.

In a club of twenty-one members there were certain to be some who were altogether inexperienced, some who were naturally careless, and some who labored under the handicap of an inadequate or unsuitable supply of rations. The results certainly showed



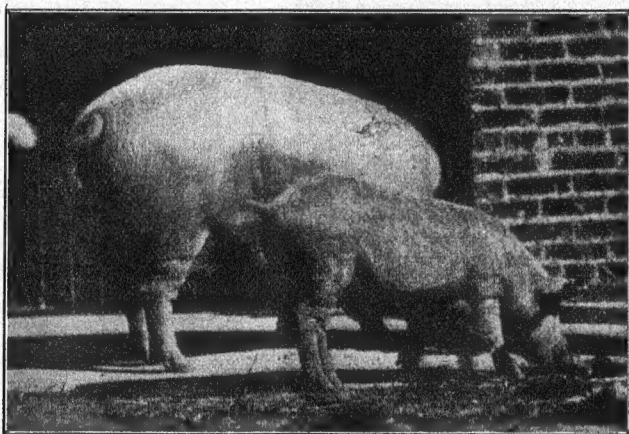
READY FOR SHIPMENT
The products of the Stonewall School pig-feeding contest

a wide spread between the average gain of the winning pig and that of its leanest and lightest competitor.

The pigs varied considerably in their feeding qualities even where secured from the same litters. The variation in the rate of gain was one of the remarkable results recorded.

In order to collect as much information as possible and to give as many suggestions as might be of service, it was decided to visit the boys and weigh the pigs approximately once a month. Any gentleman interested might have done this, but it fell to the lot of Instructor Robinson. The pigs

The pig designated "Y" was easily the winner. At 46 days it weighed 42 pounds, 28 days later it had more than doubled its weight. On August 14, or 35 days afterwards it had gained another 79 pounds or 2½ pounds per day—a remarkable growth for a pig of its age, 165 pounds at 110 days old. It was a Berkshire and Tamworth grade. It was fed on skim-milk and chop—mostly of barley. Liquid and solid portions of rations were given separately. Nos. 30 and 60 were pure-bred Berkshires, very pretty pigs and evenly developed. The comb and brush were part of the pen equipment.



A PRODUCT OF THE LOUISIANA BOYS' PIG CLUB
Young Orange McGee's 485 pounds of pork and his father's "Root-Hog-or-Die" 65-pound Razorback

were weighed five times in all, including fair day. In three cases there were only four weighings, but the frequent weighings were not essential to the competitions. The result of the first two weighings were made generally known. After that only partial results were published, but all tended to arouse interest.

The following table will indicate the growth of about half of the pigs. Numbers are used to designate the pigs instead of the names of the feeders, as some of these pigs were fed under a handicap.

No. on Pig.	Date Farrowed.	Date of w'gh'g out.	W'ght, 1st weighing.	Weight June 12	Weight July 10	Weight Aug. 14	Weight Sept. 24	Age in Days
X.	April 7	May 16	26	63	100	168	238	170
Y.	" 26	" 16	17	42	86	165	245	152
20	" 7	" 16	17½	45	88	128	223½	170
19	" 16	" 23	14½	29	58	101	167	161
30	" 6	June 12	—	61	96	158	240	171
60	" 6	" 12	—	53	96	161	243	171
26	" 7	May 16	20	37½	66	101½	142	170
41	" 16	" 23	17	38	67	127	220	161
39	" 7	" 16	17½	43	78½	135	197	170
34	" 16	" 23	23	52	62	121	197	161
11	" 7	" 16	18½	54	91	129	194	170
49	" 16	" 23	18	38	76	115	159	161
52	" 7	" 16	17½	56	88	129	166	170
66	" 16	" 23	11	39	65	110	164	161

carried milk in a measured tin. Others adopted various means for ascertaining the exact amount of the rations.

The pigs were weighed on arrival at the Fair Grounds without feeding, after most of them had had a drive of several miles. In some cases the boys desired to keep the pigs for breeding purposes or to stock the family larder, and were allowed to take them home. A few, but only a few, of the pigs were unfit for slaughter purposes. Twenty-three pigs were shipped to the above-named firm—some 4,250 pounds of well-conditioned hog, worth \$8.50 per cwt. On receipt of the returns a statement was sent to each of the feeders, accompanied by a check for the balance due to him after the purchase price of the pigs and shipping charges were deducted from the gross returns on his pig or pigs. The prize-monies won were also sent out by the treasurer of the society to the several winners. He handled upwards of \$300 in connection with the pigs—a little business experience for him.

The Profits

From the expense accounts handed in with the ration charts and the essays some figures have been compiled. Most of the boys had some spending money after allowing for everything. The feeder of Nos. 20 and 19 showed a feeding cost of \$11.97, purchase price \$7.00, expenses at fair and shipping, \$1.20. Profit over all of \$11.96. The profit would be largely in pig No. 20. As this pig won a \$7.00 prize in addition, he proved a very profitable animal.

The boy who fed Nos. 52 and 66 found himself with a net profit over all of \$8.00. Alice Watts made a net profit of \$4.81 on her one pig, and won a prize of \$4.00. She also won a prize in the open competition of the Rockwood Agricultural Society.

A boy whose pigs are not mentioned in accompanying table and who did not win any prizes, had a profit of \$8.72. One boy, who fed his pigs in town with reasonable success so far as growth was concerned, found he had a profit of 44 cents. Still another lad had no profit. His pigs were among those indifferently cared for.

Pigs numbered 39 and 34 earned their owner a profit of \$15.85. He made use of rape pasture in his rations. The Berkshires, Nos. 30 and 60 made a total profit of \$13.80, besides winning \$6 of the prize money and a special prize in competition with the men. No. 41 won \$5.00 in prize money. With its mate, No. 26, it earned a profit of \$14.78. These were fed on chop and skim-milk.

The prizes for this contest totalled \$50, and considerable trouble was involved. It was apparently productive of good results.

Valuable Experience

A pig-feeding contest is more difficult to handle and will not fit into so many localities, but the arguments in support of it are similar to those in favor of the Poultry club. There is the actual profit made. There is much more. The business experience is of great value. A boy will learn more from a few months' feeding of pigs in which he has a keen interest (financial as well as a competitive interest) than he will from several years of watching his father's back as the latter carries the pails of rations out to the pens.

An agricultural society will offer a \$5 prize to the experienced farmer, say of 50, who brings a good pig (a good pig by mere chance it may be) to the fair. He may or he may not have keen competition. It represents no special care in breeding, it may be, and developed no increase in feeding skill. The man of 50 has gradually acquired some skill in feeding. If like

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In Camp and in Action



TROOPS OF THE AUSTRALIAN CONTINGENT IN CAMP NEAR MELBOURNE

A photograph taken while the Australian volunteers were in training before sailing for the scene of action. Reports have it that the Australians are now in Egypt, defending that British Protectorate against the Turks



REAL, OLD-FASHIONED BRITISH HEROISM IN ACTION

This is one of the best drawings yet produced of the now famous "L" Battery incident. In one of the early British engagements "L" Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery had been ordered to move at dawn. When the mist cleared they were suddenly fired upon by a concealed German battery. Only three of the British guns could be brought into play. But they fought the German battery until two of their own guns were silenced; then the remaining gun with three heroic gunners plugged away until they silenced the rest of the German outfit. All three gunners have been mentioned for the Victoria Cross.

The Mail Bag

THE KITCHENER OF AGRICULTURE

Editor, Guide:—At the conference in Regina recently one speaker, a banker, I think, stated that what was needed in Canada today was a Kitchener of Agriculture. Ever since I have tried to figure out what the Kitchener of Agriculture would do if he were farming in Western Canada today. Would he be satisfied with things as they are and devote all his energies toward producing bumper crops every year, or would he bother himself about the tariff? What would he do if he wanted to borrow some money and the banker told him "nothing doing," or if he told him he could have it if he would pay a little more than legal interest? What would he do to the machinery collector? What would he do if he needed another quarter section of land and the land company should ask more for the land than he thought it was worth? Would he join the G.G.A.? Is it not possible he might prove rather embarrassing to the men who are wishing for him now?

E. NORMAN.

Plain View, Sask.

MADE-IN-CANADA CAMPAIGN

Editor, Guide:—I notice in every Western paper I pick up, The Guide among the rest, advertisements advising the farmers to buy Canadian-made goods in preference to goods made elsewhere, and by so doing help Canadian manufacturers. Now most of the Western farmers would be willing to do this if they could get as good value for their money as they can get elsewhere. If the manufacturers want to do big business in Western Canada let them put good material and honest workmanship into what they have to sell, especially if it is in the clothing or boot line. Any Western farmer will tell you that the boots sold in Western Canada to the farmers are rotten, especially the Canadian-made boots, and the limit of price is the sky. The same can be said of much of the clothing.

I notice a statement in the papers to the effect that the boots supplied the first Canadian contingent were rotten, and that there is to be an investigation. I would not be surprised to hear of more rotten equipment. Surely men can be found that are able to inspect at least the clothing of the men we are sending to fight the battles of the Empire in the wet trenches. I should think Canadian-made boots would be well advertised on Salisbury Plains, at least those worn by the first contingent, if the reports are true. It is bad enough to dump trash like that in Western Canada, but when it comes to supplying such stuff to men who have to stand up to the hardships of modern warfare, it is a crime best punished with a few feet of hard twist rope or a firing squad.

MATT EDWARDS.

Storthoaks, Sask.

CANADA'S WAR TAX

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of December 16 you surely have set us thinking seriously on the great question of how best for all concerned are we to meet the extraordinary war tax? I trust that this important question will be taken up at our coming farmers' conventions with no uncertain sound and let all people know that the producers of all wealth are willing and anxious to meet this extraordinary tax that must be met by a visible or invisible tax. I would say by all means let us have a visible tax, and that means a tax on all lands under cultivation, as well as idle land, timber land, coal land and all mineral holdings, and let the necessary per cent. on the assessed value be placed thereon. As you say, the large holders will not miss the amount when all land is taxed, and it is a splendid opportunity for the men who own the land of our country to show that they are loyal to our country. Surely the men who own all the land of the country are the men who should pay this extraordinary tax. I would say, do not impose an invisible

tax upon us by increasing the tax on the many commodities we must buy and then try to make it appear that the tax is not a heavy one when as a matter of fact we have no means of knowing what it is costing us and in the end it will cost us much more than the direct tax on land. Is it not plain that if we increase the tax on certain commodities we will lessen the consumption of those commodities? If we must pay an increased price for necessities, is it not plain that we must buy the imported article in order to place the increased amount in the public treasury? If we buy "Made in Canada" goods that carry the increased tax, then we do not add anything to the required revenue. Surely we should not have conditions of affairs that would necessitate our people buying their necessities from abroad in order to create the revenue necessary to meet this tremendous tax. In collecting a tax on land the machinery is already created in the municipalities by which all local taxes are now collected. No extra cost will be necessary in collecting the increased revenue. Should the increased tax on land be so great as to have the effect of lowering the price of unimproved land, what a blessing it will be. That would mean the placing of idle land within the reach of the landless. It would be the greatest boost for the "Back to the Land" cry that we hear so much about lately that could possibly be dreamed of. It surely must be recognized that land will produce just as much at half its present value, and possibly more, than it can possibly do

tered, also the number of proxies he brought with him credited to his name, but all the proxies to be handed over to the registering clerk, then give the shareholder his badge of admittance. When all had registered and all proxies taken in, it would be an easy matter to divide the registered shareholders into number of proxies taken in, and when it came voting time every shareholder would have the same number of votes or very near it. The big percentage of shareholders who can't attend might be better satisfied.

Here's another suggestion on war relief funds. When this war is over and people are making an effort to get settled at home again, and more especially in the war zone, there will probably be more need of help than at any other time. The farmers of Canada are helping generously, and I have a suggestion for The Grain Growers' Grain Co. to get at some of the easy money of our dividend friends. It is that The Grain Growers' Grain Co. make a proposition to the bankers, manufacturers and railroads to put up a certain percentage of their dividends for 1915 to the war relief fund, to be put together in one sum and distributed as they may agree.

Another idea that has struck me is that we don't seem to be making as much progress as we might with our Grain Growers' Association in point of members. We can't realize that the ones who do belong to the association and work for it are working for the

farmers in the West, short on the "long green," it would be impossible for me to take a course in a college or make a trip to the farm, so I think it would be a good plan if the government could see their way clear, as they do before election time, to send out their experts to visit the farms and give their valued advice direct to the farmers where it was needed. Take the article of Prof. M. C. Herner, in the issue of Dec. 9. Now I think a great deal of good would be done if the government sent a poultry expert thru the country visiting every farm and pointing out fowls that should be destroyed on account of disease telling the farmer how to improve his present hen house at the least cost, advising him also how he could improve his flock of hens, what birds he should kill off in order to have a uniform flock, and deliver pamphlets on feeding for laying and hatching, how and where to build trap nests and how to keep his fowls healthy. At the same time a hog expert could accompany him and tell the farmer the condition his hogs are in, what they are lacking for quick growth, point out the ones that he is losing money on, tell him the best kind of boar to buy to improve his present bunch, how he could improve on his present way of housing, pasturing and feeding, how to take care of his sows in order to get the best litters, and point out the best sows for him to keep for breeders. This could also be done as regards cattle, both young stock and milkers.

It would be the means of improving the poultry industry, increasing the egg supply and giving us healthier chickens; put the hog business on a paying basis and improve our beef, milk and butter supply and show us how to make more money. We know we can get pamphlets, circulars, books, etc., by writing the government on all of the above subjects, but I, for one, would be better off if I had someone here to show me how. If it was only for ten or fifteen minutes it would do me more good than a dozen trips to an experimental farm or a hundred letters.

JACK MCGEE.

Buttress, Sask.

PARTY POLITICS

Editor, Guide:—I have read with interest your correspondent's letter regarding party politics. The real question which lies behind the whole matter is this—the government of a country is not a matter of details, it is a matter of broad policy and behind this again there lies one thing—principle. It is an easy thing to decide whether we need a new concrete pavement along Y.Z. street, or whether a few more trees shall be planted in the park, or some new grading done along the road from A to B. It is infinitely hard to decide whether the vote shall be given to women or the bar banished from Manitoba. Here we have a couple of things upon which God-fearing men, whose adherence to the highest moral principles is unquestionable, take entirely opposite views and are prepared to fight for their standpoints to the bitter end. To the unthinking mind, which like that of the Athenians is ever seeking something new, and wants it in a hurry, this seems unfortunate. Such people, however, should recollect that a parliamentary minority is not without its power; and they will find upon examination of history that no really enduring measure of any kind has been passed without the minority's consent. I admit, however, that the present party system is one which has come down to us from primitive times and has now outlived its usefulness, but the remedy does not rest in adjustments inside parliament. It will eventually be found in enlarged constituencies, with perhaps half a dozen, or more, members sitting for each—and in each voter possessing the single transferable vote; in other words, the salvation of parliamentary representation lies in what is known as proportional representation.

T. C. B. BOON.

Goodlands, Man.



BEST FOUR-HORSE PLOW TEAM AT WYNYARD AGRICULTURAL FAIR, 1913
Owned by Stan. A. Johnson, Mozart, Sask.

at its present value. It is not the cost of land that makes it produce, but it is the ability of the people, financially or otherwise, to work the land to the best advantage that will make it produce. Surely whatever will increase production is what we most require in the present crisis. However, if we increase the tax on the commodities we must buy in order to work the land, then it must be plain that we hamper production.

JOHN KENNEDY.

Winnipeg.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS

Editor, Guide:—I see by The Guide of November '11, that at the annual meeting of The Grain Growers' Grain Co., it was decided to abolish proxy voting, which will disfranchise the ones who can't get there, but who helped to start the company. It is a broad question and no doubt there was much discussion on it. I have thought of a plan and will try to make it clear. If the shareholders of each locality would get together some time before the annual meeting takes place, knowing what the principal topics were going to be at the annual and discuss them together, find out how many could go from their district, and the ones who couldn't go could give these their proxies. On arrival at the meeting, each shareholder could be regis-

ters, too, who don't seem to see any real benefit in joining the association. There are a good many local associations, but not enough members belong to the individual branch. This, I believe, may be well threshed out at the Brandon convention, viz.: the best way to induce members to join. I would suggest to the central to try and work out an example. Say, take a municipality or some fairly large branch and thoroughly canvass it, get every farmer interested, let them see the benefits of organization and co-operation, send them speakers, help in every way possible, never quit till you have the best branch in the province; then the other branches could see what was being accomplished and work accordingly. Some better experienced man than myself could go into these suggestions more fully; I would like to see them do so.

GEORGE LYNCH.

Gilbert Plains, Man.

AGRICULTURAL SECRETARIES WANTED

Editor, Guide:—Being a subscriber to your valued paper I have read with great interest the many articles pertaining to the benefits that can be derived by attending the agricultural colleges and visiting the experimental farms, but being, like the majority of

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

TO THANK YOU

It is said of the Scotch that they are a dumb people in the matter of expressing their feelings, but I have arrived at the conclusion that there are more than the Scotch who are dumb. It has been my desire for a long time to put into words my appreciation of the loyalty of the readers of this page to myself, but have always been restrained by the fear of seeming sentimental if I were to voice the emotion aroused by such letters as Mrs. Pelle's.

I never cease to wonder at the fervor with which the readers take up the cudgels in my behalf. Whether the criticism be just or unjust, offered in a mild and kindly spirit or with venom, makes no matter. The writer is certain, sooner or later, to be demolished and used as a floor mop by a loyal friend or two.

Far from contributing to one's vanity, this intense loyalty makes one humble as nothing else can possibly do. The work that we women do on the weekly papers is our business in life, for which we receive compensation from our employers. That in doing work which one loves and for which one is paid it is possible to earn such friendships as these is a privilege that falls to the lot of but few people.

As I said before, it is impossible to put into words my gratitude for this loyalty on the part of the women of the West, and so I am particularly glad when I encounter these women at the conventions and can put into a handclasp the things that words are so inadequate to express.

I hope that it will be my privilege to meet several hundreds of our readers this winter at the Saskatchewan and Alberta conventions, to which I am looking forward with the greatest pleasure.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

REMBRANDT

Rembrandt, who was born in Leyden, Holland, in 1606, had a very unusual life story, in which success was succeeded by failure and poverty. He was the son of a miller who had married a baker's daughter, and he seems never to have lacked the means to engage in the study of art.

At the age of fifteen he left school and began to study under a local artist and later went for instruction to Lastman, an artist who was then at the height of his fame. But it seems that Rembrandt was restless under tuition and his stay in Amsterdam was brief. He returned home determined to work out his own ideals independent of tradition and external influences.

The early portion of his life was devoted largely to portrait painting and he repeatedly sketched himself and the members of his family, in various poses, acquiring greater and greater skill in imparting the light of character and emotion to the countenance.

The "Portrait of an old woman" is one of his very famous paintings, in which he has found the character and strength of the old woman and transferred them to the canvas. It was painted in 1634 and is now in the National Gallery, London.

Others of his works which are world famous are the portraits of himself in the Cassel Museum, the Hague Museum and the Pitti Florence; the portrait of Elizabeth Bas; "Presentation in the Temple," Hague Museum; "The supper at Emmaus," Louvre, in which Christ is represented as revealing himself to his disciples; "The ship-builder and his wife," and "The Anatomy Lesson," in which a doctor is lecturing to a group of students on anatomy and demonstrating from the hand of a dead man, which has been stripped of its flesh. To the novice, the significant feature is the expressions of eagerness, horror, sympathy and indifference so brilliantly portrayed in the faces of the various students. But he was a prolific painter and these are

really only a few of the great works of this master painter.

Rembrandt, in 1634, married Suskia van Ulenburgh, in the town hall of Bildt, and his marriage was followed by the happiest and most successful period of his life. He had many paying pupils and more commissions for pictures than he could fill.

How much of his success and prosperity was due to the good management of his wife, history neglects to relate, but it is significant that after her death he seemed to become almost immediately involved in financial difficulties. She left all her property to him, on condition that he educate and provide for their son Titus. Lacking all business sense he lost everything and the house had to be sold, and Rembrandt went to live in an inn. Even here, however, he was not allowed to remain and he had to suffer the mortification of seeing his beautiful possessions distributed among strangers in payment of his debts. He died in the most utter poverty.

To the outsider it seems unthinkable that one who had been the idol of the people of Holland should, before his death, so lose prestige that some of his work sold for as little as sixpence. It is still more incompre-

the vote, they will lose my support, for one, and I imagine a good many more. After treating the "Tightwad" cartoons as a joke, and accepting your explanation of them in the last issue, I would have been content to let the matter die a natural death, but when on their heels there follows the ridiculous cartoon "Before and After Marriage," in the issue of the 16th inst. I consider that, as a man who has the highest respect for a woman, and one who also sympathizes with them in the political condition in which they find themselves today in Saskatchewan, and who has never yet seen such a contrast as your picture in "Before and After Marriage" in my seven years' residence in Saskatchewan, I say again I consider that it is detrimental in the main to the object you women of Saskatchewan are working for to publish cartoons which are (of course I believe unintentionally) so highly offensive and insulting to the great majority of farmers in Saskatchewan, especially the bachelor farmers.

I trust you will give this matter your very kind consideration and see if you can't see this matter in the light in which I, and I am sure a great number of others like me, am forced to look at these cartoons. In case you

wad" pictures to illustrate the farmers of Western Canada. Anyone who used their judgment at all could not help but see that they were used simply to show the unfairness of the laws that exist in our Dominion.

One writer, in protesting against the pictures, and who thinks they were used to illustrate the farmers, says, "such extreme cases as John and Jennie Tightwad's would lose the women a vote." If the pictures were used to illustrate the farmers I do not see where they could have anything to do with the votes, whereas, if they were used to illustrate the laws, they certainly do show the unfairness of such a law and they do show that a woman should have some say about a law which so vitally interests her. However, if the women showed no better judgment in voting than they have in grasping the idea the pictures were meant to convey, they could not be relied upon to vote intelligently.

No wonder the men think that women are not capable of having any important role to play in politics when they show such sane reasoning and clear insight(?) as some have used in regard to these pictures.

Let the women waken up, and whatever else they do let us by all means give our splendid editress due credit for the good work which she is doing.

Yours for women's rights,

MRS. H. C. PELLE.

Duval, Sask.

I would like to say that I do not feel the indignation towards the critics of the Tightwad cartoons that Mrs. Pelle does. In almost every instance it was offered in the kindest spirit and in the most courteous manner possible. All such criticism is welcome.

F.M.B.

SIR JOHN JELlicoe:

From Current Opinion

Personal descriptions of the silent sailor in whom Great Britain chooses for the moment to incarnate her sovereignty of the sea lay stress upon the simplicity of Sir John Jellicoe. He has no complexities of nature, nothing vivid in his personality. He makes no phrases. He never emerges as the central figure in episodes picturesque or romantic. He stands before the world as the ideal of cool, technical efficiency, and this explains why his country has given him more power over her squadrons than any man has wielded since Nelson. Upon him alone falls the responsibility for that bottling up of German fleets and German commerce which gives the key to England's naval policy in this war. He has orders to seek out the fleet of the enemy and destroy it.

At the age of fifty-five he emerges in all accounts of him, whether in the friendly London News or the critical London Post, as an insignificant-looking little man with shoulders that droop and an aquiline nose. The somewhat scant hair is plastered down to the skull, while the dimpled chin is blue with shaving twice daily. The nose is definitely aquiline and perhaps unduly prominent. The eye looks straight ahead, impersonally, fixedly, almost un- easily. The expression is characteristic of the British naval officer, resulting from an inveterate scanning of the horizon thru powerful glasses.

Jellicoe lately lost his father, also a veteran of the sea, who lived past his ninetieth year. He has a brother in the church. The family is quite an old one but poor, and the resemblance between its members is said to be striking as regards character. The Jellicoes are all reserved and cool but prone to explosions of feeling, as if the accumulated emotions of a long period of self-suppression must find vent. Thus the admiral relieves the monotony of his long silences by an occasional burst of speech and then holds his tongue for six months by way of penance. He unbosoms himself at such times with great freedom. At all others he might be a statue of

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PORTRAIT OF AN OLD WOMAN
From a painting by Rembrandt

hensible, in view of the fact that he continued to paint up until the last, and produced some of his finest religious paintings during the later years of his life.

ILLUSTRATIONS ARE OFFENSIVE

Dear Miss Beynon:—Above is my name and address as evidence of good standing as a subscriber to The Guide. There is no better paper published in Saskatchewan, but I take this opportunity to ask you what good purpose it is proposed to serve to print such cartoons as are lately appearing in the Country Homemakers columns conducted by yourself. The John Tightwad cartoons for a start are, even the possibly true to a very small extent, to say the least, very bad taste, and are, altho perhaps not meant to be, extremely offensive to the great majority of Saskatchewan men, especially the bachelors. Are you trying to ruin their hopes of matrimony entirely? Do you hope to catch votes for the "votes for women propaganda?" If so, I may say that if this is the way the women of Saskatchewan choose to work for

wish to publish this letter and, perchance dress me down proper, in explaining your side of the matter, I will sign myself,

DISGUSTED.

Dear no! we have no desire to blackguard the gentleman and it is very regrettable if the bachelors do not approve of this page, but there still remain a goodly number of columns of reading matter which they can approve and enjoy.

F.M.B.

MEANING OF CARTOONS OBVIOUS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have felt for a long time that I couldn't write a letter worthy of being published, but lately I have seen so many letters from women, who, to judge by their ideas do not appear to exert their thinking powers at all, that I really felt that I had to write and put up a plea for our editress.

Surely any woman, with common-sense, that has read the splendid addresses and letters that have been in nearly every issue of The Guide by our own editress, could not believe she used "those "John and Jennie Tight-

Farm Experiences

THE INEFFICIENCY OF FARM MACHINERY

The harvest fields of the past season, especially in the drought areas and particularly so where the short straw variety of wheat (Marquis) has been grown, have shown very clearly by the enormous amount of wheat heads left on the ground that the modern binder is far from perfect. In some fields at least 50 per cent. of the crop has been left on the ground. This waste is mainly caused by three defects: The lodging of short grain on the knife-board, and so much is passed under and not cut; the low pitch of cut in order to catch the low grain and to clear the knife-board as much as possible, throws the short heads to the back of the table canvas and if elevated these fail to be caught by the packers and fall to the ground owing to the knotters having to be placed so low down to tie the short sheaf; and, thirdly, the failure of the elevating canvasses to catch up short heads which are dropped to the ground by the table canvass. It has been left to the ingenuity of the farmer to fix cardboard, stout canvass or floorcloth to the paddles to sweep the knife bar. I found by placing a board under the end of the table and elevating canvasses a good many of the short heads were saved, but found it difficult to keep the board in position. In dealing with short wheat, the head of the sheaf is full of short heads which shake out while on the carrier and also in any handling. Thus, taken altogether, there is an enormous loss of grain.

There is also another improvement that could be made to the modern binder—the catching of shelled grain from the table canvas where crops have been delayed in cutting or kept standing owing to uneven ripening, when a great deal of grain will shell out on the table and the finest grain, too. If this could be saved by some simple device, in some cases half the seed grain could be saved. In a field near me which was fall plowed, after cutting and getting the heavy rains at the end of August, there was quite half a crop of wheat came up before the frost came, mainly owing to the defects of the machinery to deal with the foregoing conditions. —H. Sask.

POTATO GROWING

In order to raise the maximum crop of potatoes it must be borne in mind that preparation begins in the previous year in the selection of seed. As the potatoes are being dug (and I always dig with a long-handled, five-tined fork), when an extra good hill is turned up they are placed by themselves and gathered separately for seed. Then in the spring I again sort them over, selecting smooth, good-sized tubers that have sprouted sufficiently for the sprouts to be easily seen. These are spread out in a warm, well-lighted room a week or ten days before planting time. In cutting for seed I cut the pieces as near alike as possible with two eyes to the piece. Now for the preparation of the ground. I select ground that has had a crop of oats the previous year as soon as frost is out sufficient for the ground to work up mellow. I double disk and harrow once. I then leave the ground until my other crops are in or until about the 10th of May. At this time I plow the ground, dropping the potatoes, one piece at a time, about ten or twelve inches apart in every third furrow. This leaves the rows about forty-two inches apart. I then harrow once in order to conserve the moisture. The field is then left until the weeds can be seen, then it is harrowed and cross harrowed. This treatment I continue, using a lever harrow and slanting the teeth backwards until the vines are so large they begin to pull up and clog the harrow. I then cultivate with a double shovel cultivator, going down a couple of inches below the plowing and just as close to the vines as possible without covering them. I do this to make a furrow in the subsoil to catch and retain the moisture for their future growth. This is all the cultivation they get and then later I go thru and pull the few stray weeds that may be left. I never have to hoe my potatoes

Do you think actual farm experience is valuable? If you do, co-operate with us to make this page a permanent feature of The Guide. We are prepared to print a page of farm experiences each week, and we want our readers to furnish us with the material. We do not want long articles. Special subjects can be given better treatment by themselves in another part of the paper. Just write us a letter telling about something you have done on the farm which is different to your neighbors' way of doing the work. Just state clearly what you did and whether the result was successful or otherwise. Progress in farming can be made just as readily by avoiding the mistakes of others, as it can by learning their successes. If you will do this you will not only be helping the cause of agriculture, but we will pay you at the rate of 25 cents per 100 words. Write on one side of the paper only. The number of words in the article should be marked at the top of the first page. A stamped addressed envelope must be enclosed in which to return the article in case we cannot use it. All articles will be paid for or returned within three weeks from the time they are received in our office. Address all letters to the Agricultural Editor.

and a weed is seldom seen at digging time. I have never had to treat the seed for scab and I do not believe it will be necessary if grown each year on oat stubble. I have had scab but one year and then I planted on wheat stubble. I never use fertilizers of any kind and my potatoes are a better crop than my neighbors raise even tho they make use of artificial manures.

—L. D. B.

Sask.

A FILING CASE FOR FIFTEEN CENTS

Most farmers probably keep all of their valuable papers all mixed up in one box or drawer and have to hunt over the whole pile when they want any one particular paper. By spending a few cents they might have them arranged so that they could get what was wanted with very little time or trouble.

Twenty-five official envelopes can be bought for fifteen cents. These may be marked with words to indicate their contents or they may be marked alphabetically or some can be marked with

TO CLEAR SCRUB LAND

The best way to clear poplar bush and small willow is to cut it down—this can be done in early winter. Then, when dry, burn it over either in early spring or late fall. A hot, dry day is necessary. Wood big enough for use can be taken out when the cutting is done. Keep the land burnt over for three or four years, burn clean by scattering straw where grass and herbage are not thick. At the end of that time the roots will be rotted considerably and may be plowed with a good sulky or bush breaker. After fifteen years' experience I find this to be the cheapest and most economical way of clearing bushy land.

—F.W.K.

Saskatchewan.

TO HANDLE KICKING COWS

An ointment for sore teats which all owners of dairy cows should keep on hand during the spring and summer months is made by blending one drachm



DIRECT FROM PRODUCER TO CONSUMER
Mrs. J. R. Combe, of Sterlingville, Alta., and some of her friends

words and some with letters; two or more letters may be placed in one envelope. A few good titles are: Notes, Deeds, Bills Receivable, Bills Payable, Tax Receipts, Receipts, Insurance, Clippings and Miscellaneous.

These official envelopes and their contents should be kept in a good paste-board box of suitable size, such as a shoe box or something similar. Any one handy with tools can make a light wooden box that would suit them better.

—C. M. R.

Sask.

ERADICATING SOW THISTLES

Some years ago I had a patch of about ten acres which was covered with sow thistles. In 1908 they became so bad that I could not raise anything in the field, so I gave up the idea of farming this piece of ground. In 1909 I simply cut the weeds three times and in 1910 I summerfallowed the piece. First of all I plowed it in the latter part of June and rolled it. Then I plowed it a second time in September, and disked it well. In the spring of 1911 I seeded it to wheat and the resultant crop yielded 27 bushels to the acre. There were none of these noxious weeds in the ground after this treatment. I always plow my land at least 5 inches deep.

J. P.—Man.

around the cow's leg and fastened to a buckle, which is attached to the stick at the centre. If properly adjusted this holds the cow's leg so stiff and rigid that it is impossible for her to kick. The ends of hook wires fastened to the stick may be threaded for a nut at that end. The upper hook is larger than the lower to conform to the size of the leg at the two points. The outfit can be made at very small expense. It can be almost instantly adjusted to the cow's leg.

Ed. Note.—Unless the kicking, restless cow is an extra good producer at the pail, it is questionable whether it is advisable to retain her in the herd.

FALL PLOWING

Late in the fall a year ago I plowed an old timothy sod eight inches deep and eighteen inches wide, requiring a six horse team on a one-furrow plow. Thoroughly disced and harrowed in the spring and sowed early with oats. The season being dry the crop was very poor. The sod never welded to the bottom. The same seed oats sowed the same day on summer breaking of prairie sod and disced in the fall gave 80 bushels per acre—four times as much as on the timothy sod.

This past summer I cut the timothy early, plowed three inches, then double disced and planked, and later plowed deep and harrowed. The work was much easier done tho taking a little more time, and I expect a much better crop.

—INNISFAIL.

ALFALFA EXPERIENCE

I have just read Mr. Lowe's article in your issue of December 16 on growing of alfalfa and his experience with it. He says that he will wait a while before he condemns inoculation—he had better. If he will inquire he will find that the good results from inoculation do not show the first season—it is not expected that they will—but they are clearly visible the second year and for all time thereafter the second year. I lost my whole crop the second year—it all winter-killed—due to faulty inoculation, altho it looked fine the first year. The bacteria store up the nitrogen from the air in the nodules on the roots. This feeds the plant in early spring before it is able to get any nourishment from the soil. This prevents winter-killing, which is in reality starvation. After my failure I double inoculated, and this year I had patches in my prize field that cut four tons to the acre at the first cutting. Faulty inoculation was plainly visible in both my field and my neighbor's this year—you can spot it on sight. The plant is weak, anaemic and yellow. Don't allow your readers to sow alfalfa without either nitro-culture or soil inoculation, or better, both. In other words, for heaven's sake inoculate! Mr. Lowe says that he pastured his field and allowed animals to eat it short this fall. In this he is certainly making a mistake, too. The crowns will be destroyed both by eating them off and by tramping them down, which spells death to the plant. Tramping permits water to gather around the crown and allows wet freezing, which is fatal to the plant. Moreover a good alfalfa catch is too valuable to pasture. Cut it once and only once until you learn whether it will permit more than one cutting a year in this climate. Sow your alfalfa on your light land, as it is better than heavy land. Sow before May 15 or about that date.

S. E. SHAW.

Sask.

Ed. Note.—Mr. Shaw's field of alfalfa took first prize in his district during the past season, and hence his advice, as outlined above, is very valuable, as being the experience of a successful grower of alfalfa.

A St. Louis evangelist suggests that the payment of all debts be postponed until the day of judgment. The moratorium craze is spreading.

Making a Business of Farming

An Article Showing the Success which has attended the Appointment of Agricultural Secretaries in the Province of Saskatchewan

In view of the fact that a great deal of attention is being given at the present time to organization amongst farmers generally, it was thought that some account of the work which has already been done along this line would be of interest and value generally throughout the West. Accordingly the following reports received from the Department of Agriculture, Regina, will give a good idea of the success of this movement. In transmitting the material contained in this article J. G. Raynor, B.S.A., one of the field representatives of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, says:—

"I am enclosing reports received by the weed and seed commissioner from agricultural secretaries which will give you some idea of the work being done by these men in my territory, which includes the northwestern part of the province of Saskatchewan with North Battleford as centre. The report by H. D. Head and Wm. Schaefer show very clearly the success that is attending co-operative effort among the farmers, also some of the difficulties with which those who are fostering the movement, especially in its infancy, have to contend.

"The report by Jas. Falconer is a sample of the weekly reports which are sent to the weed branch by the agricultural secretary and gives an idea of the work being done. The communication received by the commissioner from Reeve Hanson, of R.M. No. 467, gives an idea of the attitude of the people to the movement in the new districts and the growing sentiment in its favor. These reports speak for themselves and need no further comment."

A Weekly Report

Report by Jas. Falconer, agricultural secretary for the municipality of Mervin, No. 499:—

"I have been in the north end of the municipality this week and found it very clean with the exception of one place where I found one plant of wild mustard, also a number of plants of false flax, blue burr, shepherd's purse and wild oats. The biggest trouble here seems to be that the farmers don't know these weeds. I take specimens along with me and show them to those interested. I am mounting specimens of all the noxious weeds I find and will leave them in the secretary-treasurer's office. I organized a branch of the Grain Growers' Association at Daysville with fourteen members; Jas. McNab, president; John Gunter, secretary-treasurer. Would like to have a few bulletins on blackleg for distribution."

Round Hill Municipality

J. H. Hanson, reeve of the rural municipality of Round Hill, sends the following outline of the work done by the agricultural secretary in his district:—

"At the first meeting of our council the last year the three plans re secretary of agriculture and weed inspector were submitted to the council and discussed. The council seemed somewhat in favor of a secretary of agriculture. However, it was considered a big venture and also owing to the fact that the council did not know of a man that would be qualified for the position, it was decided not to appoint a secretary of agriculture until the next meeting of the council and in the meantime call for applications. At the next meeting several applications were considered by the council and W. B. Neale-Bubb received the appointment. As it was considered only as an experiment the council thought they would not be justified in paying a big salary, so it was set at \$400, the secretary of agriculture agreeing to devote as much time as possible to the work for that sum.

"The council was subjected to some very severe criticism from a number of ratepayers for adopting this plan and also for paying, as they thought, too large a salary to the secretary of agriculture. I think some of the ratepayers did not understand what the position of secretary of agriculture was. At the nomination meeting on December 7 I asked the ratepayers present whether or not we should

appoint a secretary of agriculture or just a weed inspector for 1915 and the meeting was almost unanimously in favor of appointing a secretary. They were also in favor of paying him a sufficient salary so that he could devote all his time to the work in connection with the office.

"Mr. Neale-Bubb is a very capable man and I know he did his best for the small salary he received. We must get more farmers interested in the work; it is education, organization and co-operation we need out here."

Successful Co-operative Marketing

At Edam, Saskatchewan, a Co-operative Marketing Association has been formed. The unqualified success which has followed this move is outlined in the following letter from the secretary, H. D. Head:—

"I have shipped two cars of cattle and two cars of hogs for the shareholders of the Edam Co-operative Marketing Association Ltd. After assisting in organizing this association last spring, I found it hard to get the farmers to hold together long enough to load a car of hogs. The first time I tried to load a car I went around and got enough farmers to promise me their hogs for a carload and I was to let them know what day I wished them delivered at the local yard. When I went back to tell them the day for delivery I found very few who had not sold to some other buyer. I was therefore

in weight on two head over the home weight, one of 20 pounds and one of ten pounds. The next shipment was of hogs. I was promised 103 hogs for this car, but only 83 turned up on loading day; one farmer who promised 20 hogs sold them to the local buyer, which meant higher expenses for those who shipped as I was about 4,000 pounds short of a carload. We were not offered any price by the local buyers, but the shippers were satisfied with the returns as there was no shrinkage, they were sold at the same weight as they weighed at the local yard. The next and last shipment was of hogs. I had 122 in this car as quite a number were light. At the time of this shipment the local buyers were offering \$5.50 per 100 pounds for select, and \$4 per 100 pounds light. We obtained \$6.50 per 100 pounds for select and \$5.25 per 100 pounds for lights. The expenses of this shipment were 69½ cents per 100 pounds, which gives an increase of 30½ cents per 100 pounds on selects and 55½ cents per 100 pounds on lights, or \$69.26 on the carload.

Organization of the Association

"There are at present 31 shareholders of the Edam Association. The shares are \$1 each and 50 cents has been paid on each share. At our next meeting I am going to suggest to the directors to make a call for the balance on the shares.



Preparing for next year's crop. Teams on the farm of J. W. Raycroft, Simpson, Sask.

unable to make the shipment and had to tell the few that had kept their hogs for me to sell them the same as the others had done as it was impossible for me to get any more hogs at that time. The next time I tried I had better results and succeeded in getting 84 hogs delivered at the yard, altho the local buyers would try and buy them from the farmers as soon as they entered town, but they all brought them to me as they promised, and before I had them loaded an outside buyer looked them over and offered within a quarter of a cent per pound of the price we could have obtained at Edmonton, which was an increase of \$80.70 over the price the local buyers were offering. This was only obtained by co-operative selling. The next carload was of cattle, but it was a light car, owing to one farmer not bringing three head as he promised to do, and of course this made the expenses of shipping the remainder a little higher. We were offered \$1,050 for this lot by a local buyer, but I advised the shareholders to ship as I did not think they would lose anything by doing so and they received \$1,113.87 after paying expenses, which was an increase of \$63.81 over the buyer's offer. I might also mention that two head in this car weighed more at destination than at the local yard, one with an increase of five pounds and one of forty-five pounds.

"The next shipment was also of cattle and I had better success in obtaining a full carload, but altho the market was lower we obtained a satisfactory price compared to what the local buyers were offering, and again there was an increase

When this is in I think it will be a sufficient fund with the approval of the director of co-operation for the manager to pay a deposit on each lot of hogs or cattle promised to the association for shipment. This, I think, is the only method of obtaining sure delivery of a full carload on loading day.

"This is all the business that has been done by the association, as it is only organized for co-operative marketing of livestock. The profits shown on three of these carloads amounts to \$213.77.

Cheap Apples

"Besides doing this work I have also helped the local Grain Growers' Association by taking orders for a car of apples and a car of flour. The price of our apples was to have been \$4 per barrel delivered, but before our car arrived a local dealer got a car in and offered them at \$5.50 per barrel, but as we had orders for 150 barrels he could not sell many at that price and had to ship part of his car on to another point. Had we not ordered a carload we could not have obtained them for less than \$5.50; by so doing we saved \$225.

"As soon as we started to take orders for flour a local dealer offered us a car lot at \$3.25 per 100 pounds. We obtained a car for \$3.20 per 100 pounds, and those who did not order flour co-operatively have to pay \$3.50 per 100 pounds. So by purchasing a car of 400 sacks at \$3.20 per sack we have saved \$120. This car of flour has given such good satisfaction that we only need orders for about another 100 sacks before ordering a second car."

Cash Value of the Secretary

Following is the report of William Schaefer summarizing the work done in the rural municipality of Meota during the past summer:—

"My first effort as agricultural secretary was made last February and March when I was instrumental in supplying a number of farmers with seed grain and also kept a list of stock and secondhand machinery for sale. During April and May orders were taken for wire with the result that a carload was bought direct from the manufacturer, effecting a saving of about \$500 over previous retail prices.

"Finding it impossible to dispose of a full car of twine I interviewed local dealers and succeeded in getting them to lower their prices 2 cents per pound. As near as I can estimate about 20,000 pounds were sold, which would mean a saving of \$400.

"During October a car of apples was ordered and laid down for \$4 per barrel. Retail prices up to that time were \$5.50 to \$6 per barrel, and as there were 175 barrels handled the saving in this case was about \$300.

"As there are many unfinished hogs in the country and very little feed, I have ordered a car of corn at 78 cents per bushel delivered at Meota.

"In previous years the spread on hogs was from 2½ to 3 cents per pound. This year it was from 1½ to 2 cents. I cannot say definitely but believe this was entirely due to the fact that an effort was made to organize a stock shipping company, and as there were about two cars of hogs per month shipped from this point it would seem that 1 cent per pound was saved on about eight cars. Assuming that cars averaged 15,000 pounds, the total saving would be \$1,200.

Regulating Fish Prices

"Meota is one of the principal shipping points for fish caught in the north country. In previous years these fish were mostly sold to Manitoba fish companies at such low prices that many of the fishermen had little or nothing to show for their season's work, and yet fish sold over the country at prices that were almost prohibitive. This year we are making an effort to place this product before the Grain Growers' Associations and Co-operative Societies of Saskatchewan at a price that is just, both to producers and consumers, and while the price to the producer has been raised to a profitable figure, it also has been lowered to the consumer. Orders are already coming in and many inquiries as to prices, etc., lead us to believe that a good business will be developed along these lines. I look on this proposition as being the most important and far-reaching of any of our efforts.

"In the latter part of November a Pure-bred Livestock Association was formed in the Cavalier district and application has been made for a thoroughbred bull. This animal will be delivered in the spring.

"We also tried to form a Co-operative Association, but after a careful canvas of the municipality I came to the conclusion that we were not ready to carry this out successfully. Since then I have talked on the principles of co-operation at every opportunity and am glad to say that many farmers are becoming greatly interested, and we have now decided to organize at once and hope to be in good shape to start in business by the coming spring."

LAST SEASON'S LESSONS

The lessons to be learned from the past season are summarized by S. A. Greenway, of the University of Saskatchewan as follows:—The less the area seeded consistently with efficiency the greater the profit. The larger the area seeded the greater the loss if chance should fail again. Good cultivation in growing time is equal to five inches of rainfall a month. It is better to save what one has than to risk all in a gamble. It is time that agriculture is recognized as a business proposition and not as a game of chance.

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RURAL MUNICIPALITIES
(Official Circular No. 11.)

To the Officers and Members of.....
Union, No.....

Ladies and Gentlemen:—On account of the numerous inquiries received at this office re various matters in connection with the organization, etc., of rural municipalities, it has been deemed advisable to issue a special circular dealing with this matter. In this circular we can only refer briefly to a few of the most important features and answer a few of the stock objections or arguments against the organization of rural municipalities. For the consideration of the matter in detail, a copy of the Act should be secured from the Department of Municipal Affairs, Edmonton. The U.F.A. has always endorsed the principle of government by rural municipalities and while it is not suggested that the present Act is absolutely perfect, the principle at the bottom of it is sound and as the number of municipalities increases and further experience is gained, the Act can, and undoubtedly will be amended as may be found advisable in the best interests of the community.

The principle of government under a rural municipality is a thoroughly democratic one. It is a direct form of self-government. The idea of government under the rural municipalities is to break away from the old paternal system of government by local improvement districts, where the power exercised is very limited. The community of people changing from L. I. D. to rural municipal government is like a child which up to a certain age has been under the direct control and supervision of its parents, but which as it grows up, while still subject to the more mature advice of the parent, is given a greater degree of independence and an opportunity to develop and learn to take its place among "grown-ups." A rural municipality, in short, gives the people in that municipality greater power over the conditions under which they must live, gives them greater responsibility to carry, and in that way affords the people of that community a chance to develop mentally and otherwise that the older form of government could not possibly do. At first, it is only reasonable to expect, particularly under our present system of election, that people will sometimes be elected to the government of a rural municipality who are neither big enough mentally, nor unselfish enough to be successful so far as the community in general is concerned, but after all, the power rests with the people and they themselves must learn to realize the power that they are putting into the hands of the people whom they elect, and when they do so it will be found that the rural municipality idea is the right one.

Rural Municipality Act

Turning to the Act, part 1, municipal organization we find that section 8 deals with the area of a rural municipality and defines same as 18 miles square or 9 townships. Sections 12-15 cover the method of organization. In order to organize a municipality all that is necessary is a petition signed by, at least, six resident electors from each of the townships within the boundaries of the proposed municipality; provided, however, that if in any one of these townships there are only ten or less resident electors, it will only be required that there should be obtained the signatures of one-fifth of the resident electors; provided, also, that where the petition is asking for the organization of a small local improvement district as a municipality, the total number of signatures on the petition should equal 50 per cent. of the total number of votes cast at the last election for local improvement district councillors. The balance of the signatures that may be required over and above the six from each township may be obtained from any part of the proposed municipality.

Part 2. Sections 47-49 deal with the municipal council and the constitution thereof. Section 52 declares every municipality a body corporate. Sections 55-69 deal with meetings of the council and proceedings of same.

Part 3. Sections 81-169 deal with municipal elections in detail.

Part 4. Sections 170-184 deal with municipal officials.

Part 5. Sections 125-224 deal with municipal by-laws, general powers and duties of councils. A particularly interesting section of this part is 191, dealing with the powers of the council and the by-laws which may be passed by such council. The central office is very frequently called upon to give an opinion in regard to certain by-laws passed in a certain municipality. A reference by the inquirer to this section of the Act would save both parties a good deal of time and explanation. Sections 199-205 deal with noxious weeds and the powers of a municipality in regard to same. Many of our unions might give a little time to advantage in studying this section of the Act. Sections 206-216 deal with the restraining of animals at large, another matter which at times causes a considerable amount of trouble.

The various powers of rural municipalities are all clearly defined by the Act and should be carefully studied when the proposal to organize a municipality is under consideration. Under the old principle, the power in connection with matters of local interest such as have been outlined above, was centred in a government official often hundreds of miles from the locality affected, who, in many cases had to rely on second-hand information on which to base his decision. It must surely be a great advantage to have this power placed in the hands of local parties living within the district affected and conversant with every phase of the conditions affecting that locality.

Part 6. Sections 225-248 deal with municipal loans, temporary and debenture.

Part 7. Sections 249-320 deal with municipal assessments and taxation.

Part 8. Sections 321-327 deal with miscellaneous matters. Sections 328-337 deal with municipal or co-operative hail insurance. Sections 338-341 also deal with miscellaneous matters.

General

In a discussion on rural municipal organization, one perhaps not unnaturally, hears more objections than anything else, at least that has been the experience of this office. One of the statements we hear more often than not is that rural municipal organization means increased taxation. Rural municipalities provide for taxation according to the land values and not according to acreage as in local improvement districts. It is therefore somewhat difficult in certain cases to say which is the higher rate of taxation. I have recently gone to some trouble to obtain figures on this matter, and it would certainly appear from the most recent returns available, that the rate of taxation in organized local improvement districts, is, on an average, just as high as in rural municipalities, and in some cases a good deal higher. It is very noticeable that there is a tremendous difference in the rates of taxation levied in different municipalities and the same statement applies to different local improvement districts. As a matter of fact, the whole thing hinges entirely on the type of man who is elected by the residents in that municipality. The residents of any municipality pay for the work which is authorized by the men whom they have elected to the council of that municipality. If those men are sound, level-headed business men, who will authorize only such work as is necessary and will pay for itself, then the rate of taxation will be reasonable, but if the men whom the ratepayers elect are men without business

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent

ability who will authorize work which is not necessary, simply for the sake of doing work, then the rate of taxation will be correspondingly high. It is not so much a question of a high rate or a low rate but rather as to whether the rate levied is spent in honest and valuable work.

Provincial Aid

Another statement sometimes heard is that no assistance will be given to municipalities by the provincial government in the building of roads or bridges. So far as this office has been able to ascertain, no distinction is being made between local improvements districts and rural municipalities in the giving of government assistance. Another complaint often heard is that under rural municipalities the laws will permit of cattle running at large or will require all cattle to be kept in, the complaint differing according to the locality from which it comes. This matter is also entirely in the hands of the rate-payers as the initiative for any by-law of this character must be taken by the council elected by the rate-payers. No by-law with reference to stock running at large can become law without first being advertised at least once a week for three consecutive weeks in some newspaper published and circulated within the municipality, and if any ten resident electors of the municipality, petition the council within twenty days of the last insertion of such notice, the by-law must be submitted by the council to a vote of the resident electors and must receive a majority vote of all resident electors before it can become law.

Fence Questions

The operation of the Fence Ordinance (Provincial) and the powers of the municipality in regard to same is a much-vexed question. In this matter it should be noted that Section 206 of the Rural Municipality Act has been amended by adding clause "h" which reads as follows: "Determine what shall constitute a lawful fence within the municipality subject to the provisions of an ordinance respecting fences and amendments thereto." It is, therefore, now necessary for the council of a rural municipality to define what shall constitute a lawful fence within the boundaries of that municipality; this definition to be included in the municipal by-law with reference to stock running at large, either by way of an amendment to that by-law or by passing a new by-law. The Fence Ordinance is still in force in municipalities but has been amended to cover the above clause. The definition of a lawful fence by the municipality applies only to field fences within its own borders. In the fencing of stacks of hay or grain the definition of a lawful fence as laid down in the Fence Ordinance must be adhered to.

A fear is sometimes expressed that if the community organize as a rural municipality they will be immediately plunged into debt by the issue of debentures. This brings us back to the councillors elected by the ratepayers. In the issuing of debentures it should be noted that the ratepayers have an extra safeguard, in that before any money by-law can come into force or debentures be issued, the whole question must be submitted to a vote of the electors and must receive a two-thirds majority of this vote in favor of it.

Hail Insurance

The hail insurance question is one in which the U.F.A. has been always deeply interested as an organization. The system provided for under the Municipalities Act is known as Municipal Hail Insurance, but possibly a better name for it would be Co-operative Hail Insurance. The figures in regard to the first year of the operation of this system are now available and appear to be

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

Victoria—P. S. Austin .. Banbury
Edmonton—F. C. Clare .. North Edmonton
Strathcona—W. G. Vicary .. Strome
Red Deer—D. Buckingham .. Stettler
Calgary—H. W. Wood .. Strathmore
Macleod—J. Quinsay .. Noble
Medicine Hat—W. D. Trego .. Gleichen

very satisfactory. They should prove a big incentive to the extension of the system this coming year. The Hail Insurance District of Alberta comprises 25 rural municipalities, widely scattered over the whole province. The business during the past year has been carried on by the Hail Insurance Board, two members of which were elected by the reeves of the municipalities comprising the district, and at the meeting held in January last at Edmonton, the third member of the board was appointed by the Minister of Municipal Affairs. The board called for an assessment in the spring of 5½¢ per acre, which on an assessable area of approximately 4,500,000 acres, realized \$241,000. The cost of administration, which includes everything, will, it is estimated, amount to less than \$16,000, while the losses paid out amount to approximately \$190,000, leaving a surplus on hand amounting to around \$35,000 for the first year of operation. It is estimated that of the land assessed, approximately 25 per cent. of the area is under cultivation, and about 1,000,000 acres of crop was insured for a total of \$6,000,000, so that the insurance has been carried at a little over 4 per cent., or about 24¢ per acre. The number of claims allowed amounted to 1338 or an average of about \$142 per claim. Some doubt was expressed by certain of our unions the early part of the year as to whether the assessment of 5½¢ per acre in twenty-five municipalities only, would be sufficient to meet all claims. The result has shown that the assessment of the board which was based on the best data obtainable, has been amply justified. It must be remembered that hail storms are peculiar things and that there is always a possibility of certain sections of the country being harder hit some years than others. The extension of the system to other municipalities would mean a greater area on which to carry the risk and would justify a correspondingly lower rate of assessment, the common business sense will of course necessitate that the board provide as far as possible for being on the safe side for a year or two until a reasonable reserve has been created, from which the losses of a particularly bad season might be met if necessary.

Comparing this form of hail insurance with that of the ordinary line companies, whose rates run from 6½ per cent. to 10 per cent., it would appear that the farmer who has 24 acres in crop on a quarter-section gets his insurance under the municipal plan as cheap as the cheapest obtainable from the line companies. In some sections he need only have fifteen acres in crop. Any acreage he may have in excess of these figures will reduce the cost of his insurance as it is not at all likely that the cost per quarter in the future will exceed the rate of the last year.

Considering the hail insurance question as a whole, there is every reason to believe that as a sound basis for insurance against total ruin, or in other words, an insurance which will provide the necessary means for carrying one over until the next season, the municipal or co-operative insurance is the right thing. Some complaint is made that the maximum insurance per acre is not high enough, but it must be remembered that this scheme being co-operative in character is not intended as a speculation, but simply as a reasonable protection to the farmer. For those desiring a higher rate of insurance, private means of supplementing the maximum amount per acre should be provided, preferably of a "Mutual" character. In the meantime the regular line companies are available.

I should be glad at any time to answer questions in regard to the matters I have dealt with to the best of my ability, or the information can be secured re Hail Insurance from the Secretary-Treasurer, Hail Insurance Board of Alberta, or re Rural Municipality.

Continued on Page 26

OFFICERS:	
Honorary President:	J. W. Scallion
President:	R. C. Henders
Vice-President:	I. S. Wood
Secretary-Treasurer:	R. McKenzie
	Winnipeg

BRANDON CONVENTION NEXT WEEK

The Last Call

As the time for holding our annual provincial convention draws nearer, I think it well to remind the various local branches that they should get their annual meeting over as soon as possible. The membership should be carefully looked after.

Make sure that every farmer in your district has had the opportunity of joining your local branch. Carefully review your work for the year, and try to discover where you can improve next year on the record you have already made. If you have failed in measuring up to your ideals, do not be discouraged, rather make the seeming failure a stepping stone to future success. The time has come for an advance all along the line.

We must double our membership in the coming year. Other provinces are doing it, why not Manitoba? To this end, let us have a very large and enthusiastic convention, beginning on the 13th, 14th and 15th, in the City of Brandon. Send up from your local branch a full representation of delegates—delegates with advanced ideas, broad sympathies, unbounded enthusiasm and impassioned zeal.

Other conventions have been inspiring and helpful; this one must not be an exception. Never did the times demand the exercise of greater vigilance. Privilege is on the alert, making use of the present war excitement, as a means by which to fasten itself more securely upon the great plain people.

The principles of democracy must be kept constantly in their proper place. Our convention should be helpful in that direction. Come to help and be helped.

The program will contain many items of special interest to ladies; we therefore extend a very cordial invitation to them to be present.

(Signed) R. C. HENDERS,
President.

CARBERRY OFFICERS

A largely attended meeting of the farmers of the Carberry district, was held in the Municipal Hall on December 12, for the purpose of re-organizing the local Grain Growers' Association.

The chair was occupied by R. Fallis, and after an interesting address by R. McKenzie, on the subject of co-operation among farmers, the association was re-organized with the following officers: President, R. Fallis; Vice-President, J. G. Barron; Directors: W. Fitzsimmons, T. Rodgers, F. Olmstead, W. J. Williams, A. Menzies.

The next meeting will be held on January 5, at 2.30 p.m. All Carberry Grain Growers are invited to attend and become members of the local organization.

ROARING RIVER ANNUAL

We held our annual meeting on Tuesday, December 15, and it proved a huge success; the school house being crowded. President Spicer outlined the work done by the association during the year which has just closed, and we are starting in for another year with a bunch of live-wire members. After the financial statement and report had been adopted, we had a few words from W. H. Sims, M.P.P., who is one of our members. He spoke chiefly on the benefits of co-operation and the Grain Growers' movement. We do not get him out to the meetings as often as we would like, but he is a good worker for the Grain Growers' movement.

Mr. Spicer was unanimously re-elected President; J. L. Crichton, Vice-President, and the following were appointed directors: Robert J. Walker, Thomas Martin, David Reid, Ed. Paull, Fred Twilley, George Elviss.

The executive has been appointed to deal with the co-operative buying, and we expect to do a good deal of it before very long. Before this report gets into the printers' hands, we shall have sold our first car of flour and feed.

C. H. RUTLEDGE, Secretary.

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, Culross, Man., to whom all communications for this page should be sent

CO-OPERATIVE FINANCE

The following resolution has been received from the Royallen branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association to be presented at the Brandon convention.

Resolved, that the Manitoba Co-operative Act be amended so as to allow co-operative companies to borrow money to the full extent of their unpaid subscribed capital.

F. HOWELL.

GRAIN COMPANY'S GRANT

W. Moffat, secretary of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, writes as follows:—

I have pleasure in sending you our cheque for \$750.00, being one-half of the grant of \$1,500, which was made by our directors at our last meeting, to each of the Grain Growers' Associations of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and the United Farmers of Alberta for the year 1914-15.

In giving this money, our directors would accompany it with the wish that it be expended as in previous years—in the opening up of new branches and in extending the organizations of the farmers.

Wishing you every success in the good work during the year on which we are just entering, we remain,

The Grain Growers' Grain Co., Ltd.,
W. Moffat,
Secretary.

CONVENTION NOTES

Delegates who have to travel over more than one railroad coming to the convention must secure a "Standard Certificate" from each railroad over which they travel, in order to get a return ticket from each railway company. Do Not Forget.

We have been advised that one of our branches has appointed three lady members as regular delegates to represent them at the Brandon convention. This is a very good example for others to follow.

The city of Brandon is providing a concert for the delegates on Thursday night of the convention.

The fares of the regularly appointed delegates will be pooled as in former years.

Delegates will register their names on Wednesday morning from nine to ten o'clock; present their regular certificates and delegates' certificates from their branches.

Any member of the Grain Growers' Association, if not appointed a regular delegate from his branch, can attend as an associate delegate and have all the rights of the convention, excepting that of voting, if they can produce identification papers. Associate delegates do not partake of the privileges of the pool.

WAR RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$3,655.40
Foxwarren (extra)	2.00
Morris	68.65
Springhill	67.00
Hazelridge	114.00
Total	\$3,907.05

ELM CREEK ANNUAL

The Elm Creek Grain Growers' Association annual meeting was held in Elm Creek on December 19, with a goodly number present and all quite enthusiastic. Officers selected for 1915 are:—President, G. S. Baragar; Vice-President, Thos. Wood; Sec.-Treas., H. H. Henders; Directors: Jas. Smith, W. J. Bell, Chas. Dodds, Chas. Rattliff, C. G. Anderson and T. E. Halford.

Co-operative dealings for the year were as follows: Maple syrup, 75 gals.; honey, 500 lbs.; one car of fall apples, one car of coal, one car of flour, one car winter apples, and orders are being

taken for fish and a car of corn. Seventy-four members paid dues for 1914.

With our faithful and self-sacrificing President still at his post, and new blood instilled into our ranks by a new secretary-treasurer, you may be assured of a prosperous report on 1915 operations a year hence.

T. E. HALFORD,
Retiring Secretary-Treasurer.

THRU RATES

The Morris Branch sends in the following resolutions:

"Whereas there seems to be no understanding between different railway companies regarding rates on goods by carload lots which require to be transferred from one line of railway to another in order to reach their destination; and,

"Whereas the rate per cwt. per mile is reduced for every 25 miles a car travels on the same line of railway up to 100 miles, after which the reduction is applied every 50 miles, and a fractional part of said 25 or 50 miles is counted as the full 25 or 50 miles; and,

"Whereas, in case of a car requiring to travel on two or more lines of railway, each railway company charges as per schedule for the number of miles car has travelled on their line and each company anything over 25 miles as 50 miles, over 50 miles as 75, and over 75 as 100, and over 100 as 150 miles, rates for such car will be greatly increased over a car going same distance on one line of railway.

Therefore, be it resolved: That in the opinion of this meeting of the Morris Branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, a thru tariff from point of shipment to destination should be allowed, whether a car travels on one or more lines of railway, as we consider the present system unjust and practically prohibits business being done between points on different lines of railway. And that the secretary be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to R. McKenzie, Secretary of the Central Association, with a request that the Central Executive take this matter up with the Railway Commission urging upon them the necessity of such changes in the regulations as will give effect to the principles expressed in this resolution. Signed by the Secretary of Morris G.G.A.

WOODLANDS IN LINE

At a meeting held in Woodlands, December 18, it was decided to form a branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. The meeting was quite well attended and was addressed by J. S. Wood, of Oakville. Sixteen members paid their fees and elected the following officers: President, W. J. Parmer; Vice-President, A. Proctor; Secretary, J. E. Langrill; Directors: James Dew, H. Kent, T. Parker, A. Proctor, G. Hogg and N. Hunter.

All are anxious to make a start at co-operative buying. The meeting was well attended by ladies and young people.

CONCERT AT TWO CREEKS

A patriotic concert, held under the auspices of the Grain Growers at Two Creeks on the evening of December 17, netted rather more than \$100 for the Belgian Relief Fund. The gross receipts were \$113.75, and when a few expenses have been deducted the net amount will be forwarded to the Central Association to be applied to the Belgian Fund. When it is considered that this amount was gathered at a point where a railway station has only been in regular operation for about three months, and where no business can be started till next spring, the result is certainly gratifying.

The local Grain Growers held their annual meeting on Saturday, December 12, and re-elected the officers of the previous year. The report of the secretary-treasurer showed that goods to the value of \$1,481 had been bought co-operatively during the first year of the Association's existence, and on a

DIRECTORS:

Peter Wright	Myrtle
R. M. Wilson	Marringhurst
P. D. McArthur	Longburn
Frank Simpson	Shoal Lake
W. H. English	Harding
R. J. Avison	Gilbert Plains

conservative estimate, \$114 had been saved as compared with local prices.

J. MORTON,
Sec.-Treas.

THE BELGIANS

Our soldiers marched to the field of fight

When the autumn leaves were turning,
But the gold on the trees was dimmed
by the light

Of a brighter, fiercer burning.

They saw whole towns in waving flame
Like torches in the night,
And they heard the tales of death and shame,
And the German's deadly blight.

But it was not the breach of the plight-
ed faith,

Nor the wreck of the fair and good,
So much as the shame that is worse
than death,

That stirred their British blood.

They stood where Belgium's shattered
shrines

And smoking homesteads lay,
And the weary bands of the homeless
ones

Passed weeping by the way.

Old men and women bent and grey,
And feeble, childish feet,
And mothers with their little babes
Dragged down the ruined street.

Their brothers gone, their fathers dead,
Left homeless and alone,
The hungry children cry for bread,
The helpless mothers moan.

Their feet had trod the paths of peace,
They knew not war's intent,
But crushed and beaten to their knees
Beneath the load they bent.

On them the distant woods belched hell,
And from their shot-torn sod
The black smoke of the bursting shell
Went reeking up to God.

Above the bullets shrieked and sped,
Like souls that wail and fly
From blood-stained armies of the dead
Turned faceward to the sky.

From leagues away the black death came
In thunderbolts of steel
That broke in spurts of smoke and flame,
While earth and sky did reel.

At night the very heavens rained death,
From ships like clouds on high,
Bombs, charged with Ruin's fiery
breath,
Crashed downward from the sky.

Thus scourged and racked by War's
fierce flail

Their land is desolate,
And fast its stricken people sail
To seek the stranger's gate.

Under Britannia's shield they rest,
But though set free from dread,
Backs must be clothed, and wounds be
dressed,
And hungry mouths be fed.

And so to-day give all you may,
According to your store,
Perchance 'twill feed some hungry
mouth

Or heal some rankling sore.

Like bread upon the waters cast,
It will return again,
And Heaven itself will show at last
You have not given in vain.

JAMES MORTON,
Two Creeks, Man.

The Harding Grain Growers held their annual meeting on the 12th. They report having had a good meeting and all the members well pleased with the work done by the Association thru the year. The branch the not large has accomplished as much, perhaps, as any other one of the same size. During the year they have handled one car of twine, one car of salt, one car of posts, one car of apples (240 bbls.), and about \$1,500.00 worth of groceries, and have made a saving of about \$800 to the farmers of the district.

EXECUTIVE:

Hon. President—E. N. Hopkins .. Moose Jaw
President—J. A. Maharg .. Moose Jaw
Vice-President—A. G. Hawkes .. Percival
Sec.-Treasurer—J. B. Musselman .. Moose Jaw
Fred W. Green .. Moose Jaw
Thos. Sales .. Langham
J. F. Reid .. Orcadia

DIRECTORS AT LARGE:

Fred W. Green .. Moose Jaw
George Langley .. Maymont
C. E. Platt .. Tantallon
W. J. Thompson .. Warman
J. B. Musselman .. Moose Jaw

THE GREAT CONVENTION

The great annual meeting will take place at Regina beginning 9 a.m. Tuesday, February 9, and ending Friday evening, the 12th.

This is sure to be the greatest convention yet held, for the Association has not only grown in numbers during 1914 to double that of a year ago, but its activities also have broadened very greatly. There are now 1,000 locals entitled to send delegates to the annual meeting and it is most imperative that each should be adequately represented. It is especially desirable that wherever possible your local secretary should be one of your delegates.

The association is now engaged in business on a very considerable scale so that there will be much more work to be put thru by the delegates than at any previous convention. To fit our growth and expansion of activities there must be a remodelling of our constitution and an extension of our charter powers.

Service the Motto

The Grain Growers are teaching Saskatchewan a new and lofty principle of business—that of business for service rather than for profit—and to carry this undertaking to perfection we need solid foundations. Our whole trading problem—buying and selling—will be fully and freely discussed during all of Tuesday, Feb. 9, the first day of the convention.

There will be a proposition to raise capital and have our own distributing centres and one to give recognition in the constitution to district conventions. These are asking for powers they do not now possess. A scheme for the establishment of an agricultural bank is being worked out by a committee of carefully selected men and will come before the convention for consideration.

Two of the district conventions voted to have the head office moved to Saskatoon and the convention will have to deal with their proposal.

Special Cars

Several districts are arranging to charter special sleeping cars to bring their delegates to Regina and to remain during the entire convention for the use of the delegates and for their return. A standard sleeper can be secured for a charge of \$45.00 per day for a period of not less than three days. There are 13 sections which, at only three persons each (two lower and one upper) would accommodate 39 people. Tourist sleepers contain 12 sections and will cost \$25.00 per day for a period of not less than three days. The cost, therefore, would be less than to stay at hotels and private houses and the benefit of getting the delegates along a line thus associated and acquainted with each other would be very great. Every line should send such a sleeper with convention streamers along the sides. For particulars apply to J. E. Proctor, District Passenger Agent, C.P.R., Regina; Wm. Stapleton, District Passenger Agent, C.N.R., Saskatoon; or W. J. Quinlan, District Passenger Agent, G.T.P., Winnipeg.

All duly elected women delegates are entitled to all the privileges of the convention and are eligible for any office in the Central. There will be several separate meetings, however, for the women.

Visitors will be welcomed. One afternoon is set aside for a sightseeing and shopping excursion and Regina's big stores will offer special bargains for farmers on this day.

Plan to get to Regina, Monday, Feb. 8. The fares will be pooled so that distance will not add to your cost of travel. Credential cards and full instructions will be sent out early in the new year.

Fraternalty yours,

J. B. MUSSELMAN, Secretary.
Moose Jaw, December 30.

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

CONQUEST DISTRICT CONVENTION

That District 13, G.G.A., be divided into two districts; that the provincial government declare a moratorium in the drought-stricken area until October 1, 1915; that the executive employ a legal adviser; that the pre-emption act be amended, and a long discussion over a plan of collecting debts submitted by an implement company; these were some of the principal features of the convention of the southern part of District No. 13, held at Conquest, December 8 and 9.

Addresses were given by Mrs. Irene Thomson, of Netherhill, district director of the Women's Auxiliary; Miss Erma Stocking, provincial secretary of the G.G.A. Auxiliary; Thomas Sales and J. H. Reid, of the executive, and Rev. W. B. Cumming, representing the adjustment department of the provincial government.

W. H. Lilwall, of Wilkie, district director, was chairman. There was a large attendance of delegates and visitors, the convention continuing two full days. A very large number of resolutions were considered and the following were adopted:

"Recommended that implement companies be bound by law to publish a price list for repair parts."

"That the convention is strongly in favor of women being granted the franchise immediately."

"That implement and machine companies be restricted by law from taking security on anything but implements sold."

"That the government endeavor to provide outlying districts with a qualified doctor within reasonable distances."

"That the executive consider the advisability of forming a plan of fire insurance within the association to apply to rural property only."

"That the exemption laws be amended to protect four head of working stock instead of three."

"That every elevator be required to install fanning mills and cleaning apparatus."

"That the convention is strongly in favor of free trade within the empire."

"That the convention petition the government to issue immediate instructions to all judges, clerks of the court, justices of the peace, and others having jurisdiction that in all cases in the drought stricken area, relief be accorded to debtors until October 1, 1915."

"That a regular system of dealing with the gopher pest be adopted."

Would Remedy Coal Shortage

"That the convention appeal to the Dominion government to compel the owners of coal mines to provide scales and be held directly responsible for the weights received by customers."

"That the convention record the approval of the scheme of the Central association in capitalizing the Central, issuing shares to all the locals and distributing the profits pro rata of business done by the locals."

"That owing to District 13 being the largest in the province, the convention expenses of District 13 be paid out of the general funds."

"That the convention urge the provincial government to bring forward legislation putting into effect the Dower Law."

"That a letter received from an implement company suggesting a plan of collecting debts be referred to the Central executive."

"That The Grain Growers' Grain Company be made a manufacturing, importing and exporting company."

"That the convention ask the executive to employ a legal adviser to advise and defend the Grain Growers' Association."

"That the convention put itself on record as being strongly in favor of the Banish the Bar movement."

"That the convention endorse the Patriotic Acre scheme."

"That it be made illegal to solicit orders for farm machinery outside city, town or village limits."

"That the convention is opposed to the very slow system of the Hail Commission in paying claims."

"That the convention is in favor of closing the bars in the province during the war."

"That the government be petitioned to change the present pre-emption act so that the man unable to pay \$3.00 per acre at the end of three years' duties, be given patent at the end of six years by paying \$10 for the quarter section and doing usual duties by cultivation of land."

"That the executive take means to watch and tabulate the votes of all members of the Dominion and Provincial parliaments."

"That the railway commission be petitioned to put in operation the railway transfer at Rosetown between the C.P.R. and C.N.R."

"That the convention endorse the action of the directors in forming a committee to enquire into the ways and means of forming a co-operative farmers' bank."

"That a new district director represent that part of District No. 13 lying south of and including territory tributary to C.N.R., Saskatoon to Rosetown, and C.P.R., Rosetown to Alberta boundary, Moose Jaw-Lacombe line."

DISTRICT CONVENTION AT ELBOW

Owing to illness in the home of P. M. Hendricks, the district director, he was unable to attend the District No. 1 Convention held at Elbow, December 9, and Ole O. Kaldor was appointed convention chairman. George Findlater was appointed convention secretary, and Messrs. Hendrickson, Gross and Coats a resolution committee.

On motion of Mr. Dangerfield, seconded by Mr. Baden, it was decided to pool the railway rates.

Mrs. Haight, of Keeler, then gave a very interesting address, after which many resolutions were discussed and amongst them the following adopted:

"That the Saskatchewan government be asked to make available to the Women Grain Growers' Association the literature and library privileges of the Agricultural College and University Extension Department, free from any control or restriction of the said college and university."

Prohibition During War

"That we are in favor of abolishing the retail sale of liquor both over the bar and otherwise during the present European war."

"That the constitution be amended so that the district director be elected at the district convention."

"That this convention favor a dower law, making it impossible for a man to mortgage or sell or otherwise dispose of his property without his wife's consent."

"That the government be asked to put in force a standard contract for the sale of agricultural implements."

"That we endorse the 'Patriotic Acre' scheme put forward by the executive, asking that each member will give the proceeds of at least one acre of his crop to the Grain Growers' Patriotic Fund."

"That the Dominion Government be asked to set a time limit on all non-resident land owners for the bringing under cultivation of their lands and that unless these lands are cultivated the government shall repossess them and offer the same for sale to bona-fide farmers' sons at as low a price and on as easy terms as possible."

"That we still keep the abattoir agitation going."

In the evening interesting addresses were given by Thos. Sales and J. F. Reid, which were listened to very attentively. There was also a short

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

Dist. No. 1	B. N. Hendricks	Outlook
2	M. F. Roddy	Rouleau
3	Nelson Spencer	Cardiff
4	R. M. Johnston	Eastview
5	J. W. Easton	Moosomin
6	F. W. Redman	Grenfell
7	C. O. A. Travis	Govan
8	Thorn M. Eddy	Bethune
9	John F. Reid	Orcadia
10	J. L. Rooke	Togo
11	T. Sales	Langham
12	Andrew Knox	Prince Albert
13	W. H. Lilwall	Wilkie
14	John N. Burrill	Cabri
15	Frank Burton	Vanguard

program of music provided by the people of Elbow, which was greatly appreciated.

It was then resolved that a hearty vote of thanks be tendered Mrs. Haight, Mr. Sales, Mr. Reid and Mr. Cummings, also to the orchestra and the Elbow association for their hospitality.

District Organization

After the social evening a meeting of delegates was held, presided over by Mr. Sales, at which it was decided to divide the district into sub-districts for organizing work, and to appoint organizers as follows:

1. Outlook to Hawarden, Mr. Hendrickson.
2. Hawarden to Elbow, Mr. Houghton and Mr. Kaldor.
3. Elbow to Tugaskie, Mr. Pratt.
4. Tugaskie to Keeler, Mr. Coates.
5. Keeler to Moose Jaw.
6. Moose Jaw to Eskbank.
7. Eskbank to Central Butte, W. Chapman.
8. Central Butte to the river, Mr. Pomeroy.

It was decided to ask the central association to supply organizers with all literature necessary.

Mr. Clarke was appointed corresponding secretary for the district.

The organizers were requested to send to Mrs. Haight names of women who will act as organizers of the women's auxiliary.

KINCAID DISTRICT CONVENTION

That District No. 15 is destined to become one of the most important divisions of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is the opinion of Organizers T. Sales and J. F. Reid, who assisted District Director Frank Burton, of Vanguard, in carrying out the last of the series of sixteen District Conventions which the association has just held thruout the province.

District 15 covers an extensive area in the newer part of the province, including the territory south of Moose Jaw and west of Forward and Colgate on the C.P.R. and C.N.R. respectively. In this part of the province the farmers have never been so thoroughly organized as in some of the other divisions, but in response to the earnestness and enthusiasm of the delegates who were present at the convention of this district held in Kincaid on December 15, a movement has been set on foot which is sure to result in very large expansion of the association's work thruout this part of the province.

President J. A. Maharg is planning to hold a series of meetings in this district during January, and with his support the board of district organizers, which was elected at the convention, is sure to work wonders between now and the time of the annual meeting.

Resolutions Passed

The following are some of the resolutions dealt with and carried at District 15 convention:

"Whereas there is an injurious confusion in the minds of our members as well as the farmers at large, concerning the different farmers' organizations identified with the present co-operative movement which is taken advantage of by numerous so-called co-operative wholesale concerns and so-called 'Farmers' Companies,' therefore be it resolved, that our executive be asked to take some action with a view to the consolidation of the business of our farmers' organizations."

"Resolved that the Railway Commission be asked to compel the C.P.R. to finish the Weyburn-Lethbridge line without delay, thereby facilitating the handling of coal from the Lethbridge district and get direct communication with the west coast."

Herd Law

"That whereas conditions vary with different localities, and whereas each council being on the ground is in a bet-

Useful New Invention

**Enables Anyone to Play
Piano or Organ With-
out Lessons**

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ter position to know the requirements of its people than the Provincial Government. Therefore be it resolved that this association strongly recommend leaving the power of enforcing the herd law in the hands of the municipal councils."

"In view of the fact that our Provincial Government is making an effort to discover the general sentiment of the people of this district regarding the proposal to abolish all municipal herd laws during the winter months, be it resolved that this association approve of such action provided that ranchmen and ranch companies leasing land from the government free of taxes be not allowed to run their stock at large, and further that no farmer be permitted to run at large more than twelve head of stock per each 160 acres owned or controlled."

"Resolved that we ask the Provincial Government to enact a law that the filing of all liens, caveats, judgments, etc., be limited to the lands actually owned by the individual who incurred same, and that all said claims be removed by parties placing same when the debts incurred have been paid."

"Where as it is the practice of line elevator, coal and lumber dealers to discriminate against co-operative associations and companies in their respective lines of business, operating at a loss at co-operative points and maintaining sufficient margins of profit at other points to insure a general profit on their business, be it therefore resolved that this convention ask of the Provincial Government of Saskatchewan that they introduce legislation making it obligatory on such one companies to maintain standard prices thruout their systems in this province, with allowance for variations only in cost of delivery."

"Whereas the Province of Saskatchewan is at present passing thru the most severe trial in its history, owing to the combined adverse conditions caused by war and crop failure, we deem it expedient that the government prevent further suffering and distress by closing the bars of the province during the war, or at least for one year."

"Our attention having been called to the fact that certain creditors in our district finding themselves unable to collect accounts outstanding this fall are pressing for mortgage agreement settlements in which are contained clauses calling for payment in gold or its equivalent in the fall of 1916, and whereas we believe these agreements are being drafted in view of the war and that there is a possibility of premiums on gold, therefore be it resolved that we ask the Dominion Government to bring down legislation making it obligatory on creditors to accept settlements of such agreements drafted since the commencement of the war in legal tender of Canada."

"Resolved that this convention ask of the Provincial Government that spot- ters be appointed thruout the province to investigate the weights given by coal dealers and others, with authority to make arrests in the event of dealers giving short weights."

"That the government be asked to pass such legislation as will enable the Hail Insurance Commission to take up the insurance of all rural property and live stock."

Demand Referendum

"That the temperance and Direct Legislation questions be put before the people without a rider, that a bare majority carry and that the franchise be extended to women at least on these questions."

"That the annual convention petition the Dominion Government to provide legislation granting a forty-eight hour time limit for loading cars at platform."

"That we still adhere to our demand for Free Trade with Great Britain."

"That we shall adhere to our demand for reciprocal demurrage as applied to railways."

"That in view of the difficulty the municipalities have in collecting taxes that the government be urged to assist the municipalities in keeping the schools open in the matter of paying teachers rather than in the guaranteeing the payment of debentures."

"That in view of the fact that the seizure of horses and oxen is of great loss to farmers, that the attorney-gen-

eral be urged to use his influence to make illegal the seizure of horses or oxen by foreclosure without the previous sanction of the court or a board of justices of the peace."

Hail Insurance System

"That Municipal Hail Insurance is not satisfactory as conducted at present. That the penalty of \$1.00 per quarter section after October 31 is unnecessary and unjust, and that one per cent. per month after January 1 is unjust."

"Resolved that the voters be given a chance to vote on the Initiative and Referendum at the next provincial election, and that the majority of votes rule."

"That this convention recommend the provincial government take immediate steps to remedy the live stock situation by the establishment of cold storage plants and public abattoirs."

THE DEBT OF THE WARRING NATIONS

The debt-burdened nations of Europe are adding enormously to their load as a result of the present titanic struggle. At the commencement of the war the total debt of the five leading nations engaged in the struggle amounted to \$23,700,000,000. In the four months' war, it has been increased four and a quarter billions, or nearly one-fifth.

Great Britain is the only one of the warring nations which is financed ahead. Her recent loan of \$1,750,000,000 will furnish her with money for several months. All the other warring nations are living more or less in a hand-to-mouth manner. For some months before war broke out, Germany, Austria and France all engaged in special financing with the object of increasing their military strength. The expenditures made by these three nations added \$616,000,000 to the burden they were already carrying.

The following table shows the debt of the five nations as it stood in 1912 and the present debt:

	Debt, 1912	Present debt
France	\$6,346,129,000	\$6,792,129,000
Germany	4,913,320,000	6,338,320,000
Russia	4,537,861,000	5,004,861,000
Austria	3,799,444,000	4,579,444,000
Gt. Britain	3,485,818,000	5,235,818,000

Totals 23,082,572,000 27,950,572,000

As Germany and Austria started this war, it is a foregone conclusion that they will be forced to pay the greatest proportion of its cost. The end of the war will see these two nations burdened with a load which will paralyze them for the next fifty years. This is as it should be. Nations which lightly draw the sword should be made to realize that it is a costly business. The best way to impress this upon them is to make them pay for the enormous losses they have caused the other nations.—Journal of Commerce, Montreal.

ROYAL BANK REPORT

The forty-fifth annual statement of the Royal Bank of Canada, recently issued, shows that this institution has enjoyed a satisfactory year's business and is today in an exceptionally strong position. The paid up capital of the bank on November 30 was \$12,560,000, and its total assets \$179,404,054.36. Liabilities to the public were \$154,319,272.80, and reserve fund \$12,560,000. Profits for the year after making all the usual allowances amounted to \$1,886,142.67 from which a dividend of 12 per cent. was paid, absorbing \$1,387,200, while \$100,000 was transferred to officers' pension fund, \$250,000 was written off bank premises account, \$50,000 was contributed to patriotic funds and \$500,000 was allowed for depreciation in investments. A balance of \$614,062.25 was carried forward, compared with \$1,015,119.58 brought forward from the previous year. The bank's assets include \$12,995,483.75 in current coin, \$12,688,371.25 in Dominion notes and \$2,000,000 deposited in the central gold reserves.

WINNIPEG POULTRY EXHIBITION

The Winnipeg Poultry Association will hold its annual winter exhibition in the Central Farmers' Market from February 16 to 23 next. Judge G. D. Holden, of Owatonna, Minnesota, will officiate.



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Pleasant Valley Herd. The Pioneer Herd of the West. Some choicely bred, high quality animals of both sexes, all ages, for immediate sale. Splendid prize-winning record at the big Western Fairs this summer. Prices are very reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

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Sold out of Berkshire and Yorkshire Sows, but have a few Spring Boars of both breeds for sale. Write for particulars.

We are also offering a few Young Bulls and Heifers and Suffolk Down Rams.

Jas. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man.

Deloraine Dairy Stock Farm

Long Improved English Berks. A choice bunch of young stuff to select from. Boars fit for service. Also breeder and importer of pure-bred Holstein cattle, all tuberculin tested, of which we have some choice bull calves to offer for sale. If you want prize-winning breeding stock, write to Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine.

Winnipeg Poultry Association

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EXHIBITION

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Investigation will show that we pay the highest market prices for good stock.—Let us quote you before shipping elsewhere—Winnipeg Fish Co. Ltd., Winnipeg

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Save a horse and you won't have to buy one. Don't sell or destroy any horse on account of Spavin, Splint, Ringbone, Curb, Sprains or Lameness. Spend one dollar for a bottle.

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has saved a great many horses—has put them back to work, even after they have been given up. Over 55 years of success have proved its value.

Mr. Geo. R. Steele of Garden Plain, Alta., writes: "I have used your SPAVIN CURE, and found it satisfactory and all it is represented to be." Get Kendall's Spavin Cure at any druggist's. Price \$1. a bottle, 6 bottles for \$5. "A Treatise on the Horse", free at druggists or from Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt., U.S.A.



Live Stock

A SHEEP BULLETIN

Pamphlet No. 8 of The Sheep and Goat Division of the Live Stock Branch is entitled "Care of the Ram and Ewes During the Breeding Season." It has been prepared by T. Reg. Arkell, B.S.A., chief of the Division, and Norman Stansfield. This is an illustrated pamphlet of 16 pages and deals with the subject under discussion in a comprehensive and logical manner. It embodies the instructions of a practical shepherd to those who would improve and increase in their flocks. The concluding page is devoted to a number of "Don'ts," outlining a number of practices to be avoided in sheep raising. Copies of this pamphlet may be obtained by making application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

HORSE BREEDING IN BELGIUM

The plucky fight put up by the Belgians in defence of their native land has directed the eyes of the world once more to this kingdom. The soil and climate are both favorable to the development of large-framed horses. From very early times the people have given much attention to breeding them, and it is said that the Roman cavalry was mainly mounted on Belgian horses. The draught breeds of Great Britain and France certainly owe a great deal to the horses of this country, as the heavy

Harper, in "Management and Breeding of Horses," the common color is chestnut, the bay, brown, and roan are frequently met with. Greys are not generally liked; but at the last Brussels show, in June, a steel-grey was runner-up for the championship, so the color is not fatal. Black horses were also winners at this show; but this color is rare, and only seen of late years. A marked characteristic of these horses is their kindly disposition, which is attributable to their being reared on small farms, and their being frequently handled by the farm folk.

Size and Weight

They vary in size and weight somewhat, according to the district, stallions from Flanders weighing about 2,000 lbs., and averaging 16.2 to 17 hands high; those from Brabant weighing about 1,600 lbs., and averaging 15.3 to 16.3 hands; while the Ardennais weigh only about 1,200 lbs., and average 15 to 15.3 hands. From illustrations the head, neck and hindquarters resemble those of the Percheron; there is a slight dip in the back, which Canadian breeders would not like; and the pasterns are short and straight, which, with rather straight hoofs, are held to indicate a tendency to disease of the lower limbs, and this is further accentuated by narrow and high heels. The stallions are used in the States for crossing on mares which lack weight and substance, and give depth to the body, with a shortening of the legs, and general massiveness which makes the progeny for heavy draught. The main points are large head, straight face, large nostrils, small eyes, small ears set well apart and well carried; short thick neck with full crest; shoulders upright, strong, heavily muscled; chest, deep and wide; ribs, long, well sprung, and closely coupled at the loin; back, short and very broad; rump, short, wide, muscular; tail, attached low, but well carried; quarters and thighs well muscled; legs, short but thick, free from long hair. The hit of the recent Brussels show is described by the Breeders' Gazette to have been when one breeder's eight mares, followed by their eight foals, trotted into the arena.

THE HORSE MARKET

About the only supply of Belgian horses in the world today is that already in Canada and the United States, the foreign supply being almost entirely destroyed on account of the war. A moderate supply of Clydesdales and shires will be available for export, but this is only in case of an early termination of the war. The breeding of pure-bred horses presents an unparalleled opportunity for the American breeder. Canada is particularly fortunate in possessing a number of enterprising breeders who have a good foundation with which to create a type of Canadian-bred horses, which rightfully should have been produced in the course of the past few years. The supply of pure-bred horses should be quite inadequate for the demands of the season and prospective purchasers should make their selections without delay.

LINSEED MEAL FOR COWS

A writer in one of the farm papers in the States gives his advice as to feeding freshening cows as follows:—To facilitate the parturition of both cows and heifers I find it a very excellent plan to feed a few handfuls of linseed meal with two quarts of bran twice daily. I have been following this practice the last two years and I am well pleased with results, especially when pasture is short in the fall when some supplemental feed must be supplied. I have never had a case of parturition fever in my herd and believe that prevention is better and more successful than cure. Any attack of fever or inflammation at calving time is sure to impair the future usefulness of the animal. High feeding before calving is one of the most potent influences of producing fever or inflammation of the generative system.



A BELGIAN REFUGEE

Flemish horse was largely used in their formation. Horse-breeding is carried on now on small farms, and therefore on a limited scale individually; but the total number of horses exported was, in 1913, 31,000 head, mainly to Germany, and the value ran to somewhere about two million pounds sterling. There is a government breeding stud, and a grant of \$75,000 is annually devoted to horse-breeding, mainly in the direction of premiums to about 50 different horse shows. The first prizes are worth from \$75 to \$100 each, according to age; and an examining committee may award a maintenance bounty of about \$125 to an aged prize-winning stallion that has won a first prize at a previous annual show, or a second amount to a second prize winner for two years.

Exceptional stallions that have won bounty prizes may be nominated to compete for a grand prize of \$1,225, payable at the rate of \$225 per annum, for five years, as long as the horse remains approved. At the end of the five years the owner of such stallion may draw an annual bounty of from \$100 to \$150, as long as he is still approved. To prevent the export of the best stallions, the bounties received must be returned if any animal is sold to go out of the country. There are also other extra prizes for stallions and bounties for maintenance awarded to the owners of best mares to retain them in Belgium.

The breed is considered one of the most compact of draught races; and, according to an American writer M. W.

Clydesdales Shorthorns Yorkshires

CLYDESDALES—18 head of stallions and a number of mares. All ages, and every one of them descended from the leading sires of the day.

SHORTHORNS—9 young bulls for immediate sale, sired by imported bulls of the choicest Scotch ancestry. Also the 2-year-old imported bull "Nobility," one of the best of his breed in the West today. Have also a few heifers, some of them due to calve shortly.

YORKSHIRES—Have a number left out of a litter of "Claymoddie Queenie III," age 4 months old. Book your order at once, they will soon go.

Write for prices and terms on all my stock

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Clydesdales, Shorthorns (both Beef and Dual Purpose), Welsh Ponies and Shropshire Sheep

We won this year with our stock **ELEVEN CHAMPIONSHIPS, NINE RESERVES, TWO GOLD MEDALS, THREE SILVER MEDALS, FORTY-EIGHT FIRSTS and TWENTY-SIX SECONDS.**

Prices and Terms Very Reasonable. All Ages and Sexes for Sale
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"In time of war prepare for peace." NOW, better than ever, will it pay to raise good stock. Order your Herd Boar, Herd Bull and Cockerels from **HIGH HOW STOCK FARM**. I can please you
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HENS, 9c to 11c; DUCKS (Old and Young) 10c to 11c; OLD ROOSTERS, 7c to 8c; TURKEYS, Best Market Prices; GEESE, 10c to 11c; CHICKENS, Best Market Prices.

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HIGHEST PRICES PAID Per lb.
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Live weight F.O.B. Winnipeg. Cash sent back the same day on receipt of goods. Crates sent on request. I guarantee to pay the prices I quote.

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BONNAR, TRUEMAN & HOLLANDS, BAR- risters, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, LL.B.; Ward Hollands. Offices 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg, P.O. Box 158, Telephone Garry 4782. 51.

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FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENT SOLI- citors—The Old Established Firm. Royal Bank Building, Toronto, and 55 Queen St., Ottawa and other principal cities. 47-tf

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

POSTS AND FARM SUPPLIES—CEDAR FENCE Posts, Lumber, Salt or Sugar in full car lots at bottom wholesale prices. Write us for prices before ordering. We have our own timber limits and can ship posts to advantage. McCollom Lumber & Supply Co., 707, Merchants Bank, Winnipeg. 50tf

LET US FIGURE WITH YOU ON YOUR RE- quirements for lumber, lath, shingles, sash, doors, etc. We sell to anyone and ship to all points in Canada. We guarantee quality of stock and satisfaction in every particular. M. M. Harrell Lumber Company, Registered Office 714-15 Dominion Building, Vancouver, B.C.

SEED GRAIN, POTATOES, ETC.

PEDIGREED WHEAT, OATS, BARLEYS— Grasses, Clovers, Root, Vegetable Seed. Interesting catalog. Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Specialist, Winnipeg. 50tf

MARQUIS WHEAT, \$1.50 PER BUSHEL, IN- cluding bags; sample free. Theodore Boening, Handel, Sask. 51-4

TWO CARLOADS OF CLEAN SEED OATS wanted by the Sunny South Grain Growers' Association. Germination guaranteed. Send samples and price to Frank O. Burrill, Indian Head, Sask. 52-3

ONE CAR OF SEED OATS FOR SALE—(RE- generated Abundance); sample and price on request. W. T. Fisher, Box 15, Gainsboro, Sask. 52-3

GOOD CLEAN BROME GRASS SEED FOR sale—\$10 per hundred lbs., sacks included. J. Brinkworth, Baldur, Man. 48-7

ONE CARLOAD OF PURE MARQUIS WHEAT for sale; will sell only in carload lot. Apply for price and sample to F. R. Schildmeyer, Hazelchiff, Sask. 1-3

NEW SEGER OATS FOR SALE—A LIMITED quantity of these famous oats at 80 cents bus., also pedigree six-rowed barley at 90 cents bus. Marquis wheat at \$1.35 bus., all cleaned and sacked and guaranteed free from noxious weeds. Eureka Pedigree Seed Farm, Melita, Man. 1-2

SEED FOR SALE—HOME GROWN, CLEAN Marquis wheat and Banner oats. Prices and samples furnished on application. The Noble Foundation, C. S. Noble, President, Nobleford, Alta. 1tf

WANTED—CAR OF BANNER SEED OATS— absolutely clean. Send samples and prices. D. McKenzie, Box 985, Brandon. 1-3

PURE, CLEAN, MARQUIS WHEAT—SAMPLES and prices on application. Pure bred Buff Orpington cockerels and pullets \$2.50 up. Pedigreed wire-hair fox terrier pups from prize winning stock, unequaled vermin killers, \$10 up. Charlie Giffard, St. George Farm, Boissevain, Man.

OATS FOR SALE IN CAR LOTS. APPLY James Partridge, Carnduff, Sask. 1tf

J. C. DREWRY DEAD

Lethbridge, Alta., Dec. 29.—J. C. Drewry, of Glen Ranch, Cowley, President of the Canadian Percheron Horse Breeders' Association, died at his home at 9.30 last evening.

He was about sixty years of age. At one time he worked on the illustrated section of the Toronto Globe, and in that capacity first visited the West, going thru the Kootenays at the time of the first mining boom. He interested himself in a lead mine at Moyie, B.C., where he made the stake that started him on his ranching career, which has been very successful. He was also heavily interested in the collieries at Passburg.

Since settling at Glen Ranch, which is one of the show places of Alberta, Mr. Drewry had become known all over Canada and in the United States as a breeder of fine Percherons. At the Dominion fair in Brandon two years ago he won a string of prizes that has never been surpassed by any stud in the West.

He did not confine his interests to horse breeding, however—everything in connection with agricultural and livestock development in the West met with his hearty support. He was a member of the U.F.A. and attended a number of the annual conventions of that important farmers organization. He was a member of the advisory board of the Alberta Agricultural schools, introduced by Hon. Duncan Marshall, and considered them the most practical method of bringing education to the farms that has yet been adopted in the West. He was a member and warm supporter of the Western Livestock Union, and since the outbreak of the war had done considerable work in getting army remount officers in touch with the ranch horsemen of Alberta.

LIVE STOCK ANNUAL MEETINGS

The secretaries of the various Live Stock Associations controlling the National Records have completed arrangements for the annual meetings of these Associations, which will be held in Toronto during the week beginning February 1, 1915. The sessions will be held at the Carls-Rite Hotel, corner of Main and Front streets, Toronto.

You Can't Afford to Sow Common Seed

Farming methods in Western Canada are gradually undergoing a great change. In order to make your land pay interest on its increasing cost, you must get all there is in it thru bigger crops of better quality. You must know what varieties of wheat, oats, barley or clover will produce the biggest yields and top the market for quality. Above all, you must consider the seeds you plant. Get the best and grow the best. See that your seed grain is hardy, free from foul weeds, strong in vitality and quality to ensure the best results. Seed grain will bring good prices this coming spring, and farmers will make money. There is yet a considerable quantity of good grain in Western Canada this year, and it will all be needed for seed to meet the increased acreage. Already numerous enquiries are to hand asking for prices on seed grain, and we would advise all farmers who have good tested seed to dispose of to advertise same in The Guide. The Guide is the recognized medium in the West for seed advertising. Your advertisement will be read by nearly 35,000 progressive farmers. Listen to what this farmer has to say about his experience of The Guide as a medium for selling seed grain:

Grain Growers' Guide.

Box 85, Stockholm, Sask.,

Dec. 1, 1914

Dear Sirs:—I advertised in the Grain Growers' Guide last February. The advertisement was: 2,500 bushels of pure Marquis wheat at 90 cents per bushel, cash. I had letters from all parts of Canada, and some from the United States. The result was I was sold out very quickly, and I had so many letters after I was sold out that it cost me about \$1.67 to reply by postcard to each one to say that we were sold out. Now I need not say more, these facts speak for themselves. I consider that any man with anything to sell could not do better than put an advertisement in the Grain Growers' Guide.

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN.

Here, also, is the advertisement which brought the above returns:

MARQUIS WHEAT — GROWN ON NEW breaking from pure seed from the Mackay Experimental Farm, Indian Head. 2,500 bushels, in large or small quantities, 90 cents. John Morgan, Manager, Stockholm, Sask.

This advertisement, at 4 cents per word per issue, which is our rate for classified advertising on this page, cost \$1.20. Let us know what seed grain and grass seed you have to sell and send us your advertisement with money order to cover cost of same for three or four issues, or if you just enclose order for the amount of money you have decided to spend on your Seed Grain advertising, we will write your advertisements and try and assist you in every possible way to get the best results.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

The Country Homemakers

Continued from Page 10

taciturnity as, with a hand thrust thru the back of his belt, he remains motionless on his bridge for hours or sits forever in the chart room noticing nobody. He dines aboard all by himself in the grandeur of his rank, which makes him a species of deity afloat. It is highly characteristic of him that he sees personally to the distribution of the mufflers, stockings and shoes that come aboard for the men in the fleet. One anecdote makes him say, in response to a respectful insinuation from below regarding the monotony of the diet: "Corn beef and cabbage! I have dined on nothing else for a fortnight." To one of his commanders who wanted leave to go ashore for socks, Jellicoe made no reply in words. He merely pulled up the leg of his trousers. He wore no socks.

Jellicoe, as one authority in the London News makes him out, has few personal traits in common with those sea kings of Great Britain who so glorify her naval annals. He lacks the merry laugh, the ingratiating manner, of Keppel. He never passes with graceful ease thru London drawing-rooms after the fashion of the elegant Rodney. He has neither the bigness nor the beauty of Duncan. He is destitute of the amazing magnetism of Nelson. For a type like Jellicoe one must go back it seems to Howe, who was never cheerful, boasted no charm of manner and was painfully shy. Howe was tall, to be sure, and Jellicoe is short; but both had a heart of gold concealed beneath a grim manner. Jellicoe is beloved in the fleet because he never plays the martinet and because there are times when he comes into most intimate contact with his men. When, for instance, a reconnaissance by submarine proved unsatisfactory, the admiral in command went with it himself into the depths.

The incident explains the new aspects under which a British sea king must present himself nowadays. The old days of the wooden walls of England have departed. Even the impressive flagship Hood, dating back to Jellicoe's youth, has been scrapped, and he has seen the Dreadnought outclass and scrap all the battleships afloat. He witnessed the arrival of the Orion with a broadside fire practically double that of the Dreadnought, so that the latter became as helpless against ships of the Orion class as was even the splendid and formidable Majestic when the Dreadnoughts came. Characteristic of Jellicoe's attitude was the readiness with which he welcomed these innovations. He hailed the submarine at a time when its mere suggestion was fantastic. He has served in all these types and he has gone to sea with the biggest guns for target practice. Jellicoe thus possesses a wider first-hand practical experience with warships afloat than any other living sailor; but the price he paid bereft him of personality and left him a glorified machinist. He reeks of the engine room.

His environment, explains our London contemporary, explains the remoteness of the man, the barbarian shyness that makes him so hard to get acquainted with. He does not know how to mingle with landmen, his very voice being throaty with fog and mist and his visage blue and briny. There are different kinds of aquiline noses, explains a writer in London Truth. Those with the very high bridge denote despotic character and insensibility. The one that allows the forehead to project somewhat above and descends from the bridge in a fine, bold, tho not abrupt, curve and has a wide base around "live" nostrils, is often, with other things, the index of "a nobly amiable character"—and we behold all that in Jellicoe. The eye completes our satisfaction. It is not coldly blue or steely, and it has no uneasy shift with raised lids that never blink. Im placable natures reveal themselves thru unblinking stares, whereas the eyelids of Jellicoe flutter freely. This proves, we read, that he could be moved easily to tears. The mouth is too thin for beauty, but there is no trace of sensuality in any angle or corner of it.

Jellicoe was not thirteen when he

entered the King's navy, thanks to the influence of his father, one of the most distinguished commanders the British merchant marine has known in our time. As a sublieutenant, we read in T.P.'s Weekly (London), Jellicoe passed out of the naval college at Portsmouth first in three subjects out of a possible five. He was attached to the fleet that bombarded Alexandria and made Egypt practically part of the British Empire, and in another year his proficiency in one of the technical details of naval administration won him a prize at the Naval College. This mastery of the technique of his calling signalizes the Jellicoe career at every phase. His irresistible propensity towards the mechanical side of his profession made him an expert on the thirteen-inch gun when the mere prospect of broadside fire from such heavy armament threatened the equilibrium of naval experts, to say nothing of battleships. Sometimes we have him acting as chief staff officer in the expedition led by Admiral Seymour to the relief of the embassies at Peking and again he commands Sir Admiral Tryon's ship, the Victoria, rammed and sunk by the Camperdown under such tragic circumstances. He was shot in the leg at Peking and he narrowly escaped drowning when his ship went down in the Mediterranean; yet his personality lends no glamor to such experiences, nor do they invest him with romance. Imperturbability could go no further.

It is said of Jellicoe, also, that he can not sleep comfortably on land. The motion of the waves is essential to his repose and the racket of a submarine soothes his nerves. He stands when at ease with his legs apart and his hands in his pockets. The manner in which he leads divine service afloat attests a simple piety, as becomes a Jellicoe, for the members of the family have for generations back been inclined to the church. The mere complexion of Jellicoe proves that he belongs to the blue water school. He could not sit at a desk even when he was made a second naval lord at the admiralty. His nature asserted itself, notes the London paper, when he sat on the commission that examined young candidates for the naval school at Osborne. These boys were terrified when one by one they came before the uniformed pundits around a blue table and told what they would do or thought they would do if ever they held command. Such questions! They referred to atmospheric pressure and the possibility of blow holes in armor plate. "And suppose," Jellicoe would say gravely, "you fell overboard into a school of sharks—what signal would you make?" The nature of the conundrum relieved the embarrassment of the candidate's ordeal immensely, as it was intended to do.

Among the aversions of Jellicoe are sailors with the look of landmen. He cannot endure an officer whose complexion betrays life ashore and he sets store by alertness and versatility. He thinks specialization the vice of a navy. Not many of his subordinates would be at home in a submarine, a craft he uses on his own tours of observation frequently. His hobby is gunnery, and by this he means not the theoretical gunnery that goes no further than sighting, but the actual firing of actual shots.

To Soften the Hands.—To soften the hands, keep a dish of cornmeal on the washstand, and after washing and wiping the hands, rub the meal frequently on the hands. This will clean and soften the skin.

Pretty Dresser Cover.—A pretty way to cover a dresser top is to take a piece of cretonne of a pretty pattern the same size as the top and lay over this a pane of glass the same size. Dust may be easily and quickly wiped off, thus dispensing with the linen cover which must be so often laundered. Wall paper with a pretty pattern of roses or violets might be used in place of the cretonne.

NEW COAL OIL LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GASOLINE

10 Days FREE—Send No Money



We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home ten days, then you may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied. You can't possibly lose a cent. We want to prove to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a candle; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is put out like old oil lamp. Tests at a number of leading Universities show it

Burns 70 Hours on One Gallon

common coal oil, no odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, won't explode. Three million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Guaranteed.

\$1,000.00 Reward

will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin in every way (details of offer given in our circular). Would we dare make such a challenge if there were the slightest doubt as to the merits of the Aladdin? GET ONE FREE. We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer customers. To that person we have a special introductory offer to make, under which one lamp is given free. Write quick for our 10-11. Absolutely Free Trial Proposition and learn how to get one free.

MANTLE LAMP CO., 480 Aladdin Bldg., Montreal and Winnipeg, Canada. Largest Manufacturers and Distributors of Coal Oil Mantle Lamps in the World.

Men with Rigs

make \$100 to \$300 per month delivering the ALADDIN on our easy plan. No previous experience necessary. Practically every farm home and small town home will buy after trying. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life before writes: "I sold 61 lamps the first week, 100 the second week, 100 the third week, 100 the fourth week, 100 the fifth week, 100 the sixth week, 100 the seventh week, 100 the eighth week, 100 the ninth week, 100 the tenth week, 100 the eleventh week, 100 the twelfth week, 100 the thirteenth week, 100 the fourteenth week, 100 the fifteenth week, 100 the sixteenth week, 100 the seventeenth week, 100 the eighteenth week, 100 the nineteenth week, 100 the twentieth week, 100 the twenty-first week, 100 the twenty-second week, 100 the twenty-third week, 100 the twenty-fourth week, 100 the twenty-fifth week, 100 the twenty-sixth week, 100 the twenty-seventh week, 100 the twenty-eighth week, 100 the twenty-ninth week, 100 the thirtieth week, 100 the thirty-first week, 100 the thirty-second week, 100 the thirty-third week, 100 the thirty-fourth week, 100 the thirty-fifth week, 100 the thirty-sixth week, 100 the thirty-seventh week, 100 the thirty-eighth week, 100 the thirty-ninth week, 100 the fortieth week, 100 the forty-first week, 100 the forty-second week, 100 the forty-third week, 100 the forty-fourth week, 100 the forty-fifth week, 100 the forty-sixth week, 100 the forty-seventh week, 100 the forty-eighth week, 100 the forty-ninth week, 100 the fiftieth week, 100 the fifty-first week, 100 the fifty-second week, 100 the fifty-third week, 100 the fifty-fourth week, 100 the fifty-fifth week, 100 the fifty-sixth week, 100 the fifty-seventh week, 100 the fifty-eighth week, 100 the fifty-ninth week, 100 the sixtieth week, 100 the sixty-first week, 100 the sixty-second week, 100 the sixty-third week, 100 the sixty-fourth week, 100 the sixty-fifth week, 100 the sixty-sixth week, 100 the sixty-seventh week, 100 the sixty-eighth week, 100 the sixty-ninth week, 100 the seventieth week, 100 the seventy-first week, 100 the seventy-second week, 100 the seventy-third week, 100 the seventy-fourth week, 100 the seventy-fifth week, 100 the seventy-sixth week, 100 the seventy-seventh week, 100 the seventy-eighth week, 100 the seventy-ninth week, 100 the eightieth week, 100 the eighty-first week, 100 the eighty-second week, 100 the eighty-third week, 100 the eighty-fourth week, 100 the eighty-fifth week, 100 the eighty-sixth week, 100 the eighty-seventh week, 100 the eighty-eighth week, 100 the eighty-ninth week, 100 the ninetieth week, 100 the ninety-first week, 100 the ninety-second week, 100 the ninety-third week, 100 the ninety-fourth week, 100 the ninety-fifth week, 100 the ninety-sixth week, 100 the ninety-seventh week, 100 the ninety-eighth week, 100 the ninety-ninth week, 100 the one hundredth week." No Money Required. We furnish capital. Write men to get started. Ask for our distributor's plan and learn how to make big money in unoccupied territory.

FISH! FISH!

The Cheapest and Most Wholesome Food On the Market

THE ARMSTRONG TRADING CO. LTD., of Portage la Prairie, for the first time is putting on a selling campaign of Winter Caught Manitoba Fish. These fish are caught under the ice on Lakes Winnipegosis and Manitoba, and the shipping points are Mafeking, Winnipegosis, Amaranth, Delta, St. Laurent, Oak Point, Mulvihill, Steep Rock and Fairford. We quote

No. 1 White Fish, lb.	7c	Jack Fish, lb.	3c
No. 2 White Fish, lb.	4c	Tulibee, lb.	3c
Yellow Pike Fish, lb.	6c	Mullett, lb.	1 1/2c

Prices Subject to Change Without Notice

At these prices will accept orders for any quantities for shipment in Canada only. Add fifteen cents per hundred pounds to cover cost of sacks, as this is the way we will ship unless otherwise specified. If fish are required in boxes, add forty cents per hundred pounds. State whether shipment is to be made by freight or express. We will fill orders from the nearest point of shipment. Cash must accompany the order. We guarantee quality and prompt shipments.

THE ARMSTRONG TRADING CO. LTD.

P. O. Box 614

Portage la Prairie, Man.

FREE FOR YOUR NAME!

Murray's Growers' Guide for seeding Alberta farms and gardens. Every home should have it. Ready January 15, 1915. Be in time. Get your name on our list. Mailed free. Send in your name and address on a post card. We are buyers of Seed Grain, Timothy Seed and Flax. We would like you to mail samples and state quantity. We would like to have every member of United Farmers of Alberta, who will attend the annual convention on January 15th, in Edmonton, visit our establishment. Write us for anything you want in Poultry Supplies.

J. J. MURRAY & CO., Seed Merchants

Phone 1419 153 Queens Ave., EDMONTON

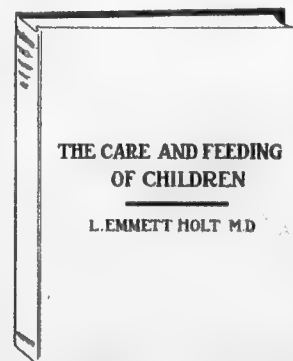
LIVE POULTRY WANTED

We guarantee to pay you prices quoted below from January 6 to January 21. LIVE HENS (large or small) 10c per lb. DUCKS 11c per lb. OLD ROOSTERS 8c per lb. TURKEYS Best Market Price SPRING ROOSTERS Best Market Price GEES 11c per lb. PRICES QUOTED ARE LIVE WEIGHT F.O.B. WINNIPEG. PROMPT RETURNS

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Company 91 LUSTED ST. WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Care and Feeding of Children

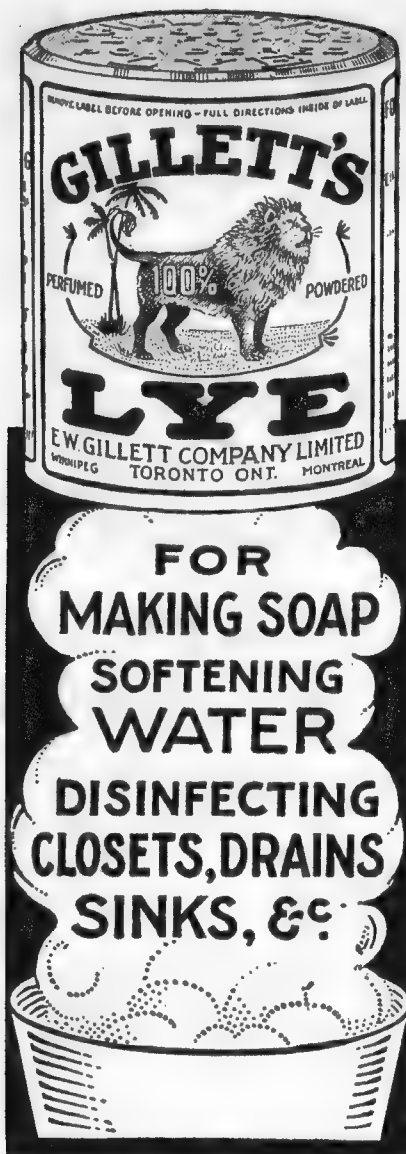
By Dr. EMMETT HOLT, M.D.



This book is regarded by children's doctors as the best and most reliable that is printed. The author is a specialist in the care and feeding of children, and after long years of experience has written this book for the use of parents. It is written in question and answer form, so that practically any question a mother would wish to ask about her child is given and answered in the book. Dr. Holt deals with the child from the time it is born until it is several years old. He goes very fully into the question of feeding those children whose mothers cannot nurse them, of clothing children and of their care in sickness, as well as in health. The book is the standard work on this subject, and is written in such simple form that any mother can understand it all. In every home where there are children this is an invaluable book to have, and if its instructions are carefully followed it will raise the standard of health and strength among the children now growing up in our country.

Postpaid 85c

BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG



GILLETT'S
PERFUMED 100% POWDERED
LYE
E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO ONT. MONTREAL

**FOR MAKING SOAP
SOFTENING WATER
DISINFECTING
CLOSETS, DRAINS
SINKS, &c.**

Try Fish

THIS WINTER

Buy it from an Established House. We are in the fish business all the year—we are not fish peddlers. When you want fish, get it good. Good fish is worth the price—bad fish is worthless. We guarantee satisfaction. Our price list is FREE. Ask for one.

City Fish Market
Dept. A. WINNIPEG, MAN.
Established over 20 years

CREAM WANTED!

We pay Highest Cash Prices for all kinds of CREAM, and pay Express Charges also. Write at once.

MANITOBA CREAMERY CO. Ltd.
509 William Ave., Winnipeg



Warm, Dry Footwear
\$3
Delivered Free

To introduce our famous hand-made "Moose Head Brand" winter footwear in your locality, we will send prepaid anywhere in Canada or U. S. a pair of these 7-inch Showhegan Waterproof Shoe Packs for \$3.00, or a pair 10 inches high for \$4.00.

PALMER'S "MOOSE HEAD BRAND"
Winter Packs are made from heavy packer steer hides, tanned by our own Showhegan waterproof process. Soles are cut from best part of the hide; are heavy, tough and durable—good for long wear. These comfortable packs are recognized as best for outdoor winter work, and will keep your feet warm in severest weather.

Remit by postal or express order, stating size. We make packs also for children. Write for Catalogue G Address carefully as below. 20
JOHN PALMER COMPANY, Limited,
Fredericton, N. B. - Canada

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Helps for Mothers

IMAGINATION DISHES FOR CONVALESCENTS

By Saidee Lewis, in the Mothers' Magazine

When the sick boy or girl becomes restless and fretful and persistently refuses nourishment that the little body needs to build it back to health, and you have coaxed and commanded and vainly racked your brain for a plan to persuade your small patient to take the milk or the good broth, the bit of chop, or even the dainty custard, don't give up in discouragement, for there is a way—a very simple way—that invariably succeeds with children. Nurses skilled in their care often resort to it, and it is known to them under the name of "Imagination Dishes."

We all know what an important part the imagination plays in the mental make-up of the child; and those of us who are not so thoroughly grown up that we may not enter again into the joys and sorrows of childhood, can appreciate the rose-colored glow which imagination oftentimes sheds over the most commonplace occurrences that come into the life of the wee man or woman.

How often have I seen a little patient to whom the most tempting nourishment had proved distasteful, cheerfully take a bit of food that was prepared in an unusual or unexpected way, or linked with some little incident or happening that the tactful mother managed to weave into a story.

A tiny tot who persistently refused to take the glass of milk that the physician had ordered with her daily meals, was delighted with that selfsame glass of milk when a little sugar and vanilla and the beaten white of an egg had been added, and it was offered to her as "liquid ice cream."

Another youngster always put aside the toast and egg that came at breakfast, but when the top had been cut from a roll and the crumbs scraped out, the shell toasted to a light brown and an egg dropped carefully into the nest with a dash of salt and pepper and a little cream, and allowed to remain in the oven until the egg had set, and the top of the roll put on again, he laughed with glee over the "surprise" and ate it with relish. Cornstarch or custard, which this same child usually laid aside untasted, took on great attractiveness to him when, immediately after being removed from the fire, it was poured into a rabbit mold, and a glossy bunny with candied cherry eyes, put in an appearance on the luncheon tray.

To coax the appetite of another little convalescent, baked apples were made a daily surprise by carefully coring large solid apples, filling the cavities with bits of figs, stoned dates, stewed prunes, pitted cherries, sliced banana or the like, basting with hot water and sugar and a little melted butter or lemon juice, baking till soft, and when ready to serve covering the top with a tablespoonful of thick yellow cream to conceal the "surprise." Cocoa or chocolate was prepared in the usual way, sweetened well, placed on ice and when quite cold put into tall thin glasses and covered with whipped cream. Often a couple of tablespoonfuls of well-frozen ice cream was added, and the beverage was eagerly welcomed as "chocolate ice-cream soda," and was sipped thru a straw.

I once knew a little boy whose continued indifference toward food thru weeks of convalescence was a source of worry to both nurse and doctor. Nourishment was a vital necessity, for he had undergone a severe operation and consequently was very weak, and the frail little body needed, most of all, good food to make blood and muscle, and replace the energy that had been lost.

One day a tactful young aunt of whom he was very fond came to "play nurse," as she informed the boy, confidentially assuring him that even if he did have to stay in bed a while, they were going to have some jolly times. She had travelled extensively both in Europe and America—she was a bit homesick for the scenes of some of her wanderings, she told him—and she thought it would be lots of fun if he and she might take a make-believe trip around the world, scurrying hither and thither thru all the foreign lands and learning all about the manners and customs of the people. He was a fifth-year pupil, dignifiedly conscious of his prowess as "head" in geography class,

of which he had taken reluctant leave when the call of illness came, and the young woman's plan quickly appealed to him. So that afternoon she brought him his precious geography, an atlas, her well-worn Bader and a notebook and pencil, and bade him arrange the route of their journey to his own satisfaction.

They "sailed" from New York next morning—it was an imposing vessel upon which they "took passage"—and kodak pictures that she had taken during her actual stay on shipboard invested the "voyage" with realism. It came safely to a close, and at noon they "landed" in Liverpool. They should dine together, she suggested, and as became hungry travellers, must eat a hearty English luncheon. So they had roast beef—a couple of thin rare slices for the little patient—a bit of carefully baked potato with brown gravy, buttered rolls and weak tea. He ate with unusual relish, his travelling companion telling him meanwhile interesting bits about the school life, outdoor sports and indoor amusements of the English boys and girls.

At the close of the meal he carefully considered the route of their "trip" thru Britain; and after he had taken a refreshing after-dinner nap and was thoroughly awake, they started out again, "travelling" northward thru England and over the boundary into Scotland, where they halted at twilight. They ate oatmeal porridge with milk, tiny oatcakes and daintily baked scones for supper, and the little boy's tray had a napkin of Highland plaid linen and a pretty place card upon which was mounted a specimen of rosy heather that once had grown upon "the banks o' bonnie Doon."

Next morning they crossed the Channel and spent a day "wandering" thru Germany, and auntie had many interesting things to tell and many interesting souvenirs to show, for she had lived almost two years in one of the great cities of Germany where she studied music. At luncheon, the boy had a dessert of Apfelkuchen and syrup kuchen—apple cake and molasses cookies—of which the German children are very fond; and fruit soup, a wholesome and palatable invalid delicacy that auntie herself prepared according to the method she had learned over the sea.

So they continued on their make-believe journey thru the lands of Europe and the wondrous East; and in the midst of reminiscence and story, of quaint legend and tradition, the tactful young woman introduced into the little patient's dietary the distinctive delicacies of each country visited, modifying them, of course, to his taste and digestive capacity. With the healthy stimulus to the mental faculties came renewed interest in the things of everyday life, and the lad's appetite improved and continued gradually to develop until it had reached a capacity entirely worthy of any normal boy; and the gratified doctor declared that because of its convenience, safety and inexpensiveness, and withal its happy results, he should recommend a "personally conducted trip 'round the world'" to many of his little convalescents.

WISE MOTHERS, THESE

Mothers of our neighborhood lately banded together that we might work in unison for the advancement of our children. We fixed on a definite amount of work, both indoors and out, for the boys and girls, to be done as far as possible at the same time. The same arrangement was made in regard to piano practise. In this way the children work more contentedly. One mother each week selects some subject, with means of information, which could be made a topic of conversation in the homes. A workshop situated in a convenient location has been fitted up, and by each paying a small fee, instruction is given in metal and wood work.

The girls have a weekly cooking and sewing class, each mother in turn giving instruction. There is an exchange of books, magazines, music and games. Every week some one who keeps in touch with the school work reports progress to the other members.

E.B.

The Guide has the following little booklets, of special interest to mothers, for sale at the merely nominal prices of 5c each for "How to Teach the Truth to Children," and "Maternity," and 10c for "The Most Wonderful Story in the World."

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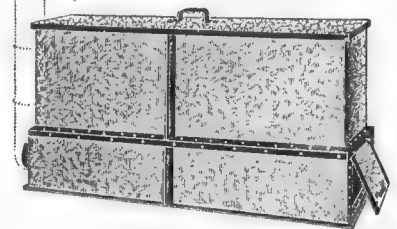
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Farm Women's Clubs

DON'T FAIL TO SEND DELEGATE

There are now forty-seven branches of the Saskatchewan Women Grain Growers' Association, and if each of these units manages to send one or two delegates to the convention in Regina, Feb. 9, 10, 11 and 12, a successful gathering will be assured. It is hoped that each society will make a brave effort to send one, and, if possible two, representatives to this meeting and that as many private individuals as possible from each branch will be there.

This convention, however, is not only for the organized farm women but for the unorganized women as well, and so every woman who reads this is invited to come along with her husband or brother and enjoy this gathering.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

AN AFTERNOON'S TRAVELS

The October meeting of the Woodlawn Women Grain Growers was held at the home of Mrs. Pollock. Fourteen of the members and two visitors were present.

When responding to roll call the vice-president gave an interesting temperance selection.

The subject for the day "Reminiscences of Travel," gave rise to some interesting remarks. Mrs. Milne told of some beauty spots in Ontario, where one might see the rippling of shadowed waters. Mrs. Chas. Woods pictured, in an interesting manner, the cliffs on the shore of England, where occurred frequent wind-washed caves. She told of these caves having been used by smugglers in past days.

Africa had been visited by Miss Westhall, who told of the mines of that strange country. Little farming is done, she said, but cattle raising is an important industry. She thought the climate unpleasant and was not sorry she had chosen Canada as her home.

Flowerly Florida was described by Miss Stocking. She told of the wonderful live-oaks with their hanging moss, the towering long-leaved pines, the orange and the grape-fruit trees, and the fields of cane and cotton. There, the roses were blooming on Christmas day, and lovely long stemmed violets caused one to forget the chill of Atlantic winds. At a town on the Gulf of Mexico she was so fortunate as to find no premium on oysters. At dinner raw oysters were served as the first course. They were followed by a generous oyster stew. Then came beautifully browned fried oysters, and, had they known a way of serving them for dessert, oysters would probably have been seen again. A boat-ride on the Gulf, the inspection of a cotton gin, visits to cotton and tobacco plantations, were among the descriptions.

In the business of the meeting a vote of thanks was given to Mr. W. Doig, who so kindly received and delivered the co-operative order for green tomatoes.

The hostess served a lunch that was most appetizing to her hungry guests who had crossed half the world in their afternoon's travels.

ERMA STOCKING.
Sec., Woodlawn W.G.G.A.

APPOINTED CONVENTION DELEGATES

Dear Miss Stocking:—The Dinsmore W.G.G.A. held their annual meeting on Dec. 5. Owing to bad weather we did not have a very large gathering, but enough to make an interesting meeting.

After the regular business proceedings, the election of officers for the coming year took place. The officers elected were as follows: President, Mrs. W. W. Lewis; vice-president, Mrs. G. McAllen; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Geo. F. Robson; directors, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. McAllen, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Lawrence.

Two delegates were appointed to represent our club at the Regina convention, the ladies chosen being Mrs. Lewis and myself. We are going to try to continue our meetings thru the winter, if we can procure a suitable

meeting place, which will be central for the members, and next summer we hope to do good work in our club.

MRS. GEO. F. ROBSON,
Sec.-Treas.

KEELER ELECTS OFFICERS

Dear Miss Stocking:—Keeler W.G. G.A. met in the Keeler Club Hall with the G.G.A. for our annual meeting. As there was a lot of business we had our meeting in the ante room till our work was attended to, when we joined the men for coffee, cake and sandwiches and a social hour. At the annual meeting the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. S. V. Haight; vice-president, Mrs. Jno. Cameron; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. A. Wiley. Mrs. A. Wiley was also elected delegate to the Elbow convention.

The usual number paid in for the coming year.

We tried to impress on all the members the need of parliamentary order and that the officers were only elected to maintain that order, and that it is the members who must make a success of any organization. I think we all understand this and we quite agree that parliamentary order is necessary, for business is business.

MRS. S. V. HAIGHT.

MAKING GARMENTS FOR REFUGEES

Dear Miss Stocking:—I have much pleasure in forwarding the reports of two meetings held by the Surbiton W. G.G.A.

The usual monthly meeting, held on Dec. 2, was well attended, and the annual meeting was arranged for Dec. 15. Arrangements for a Christmas party for the children were left to the secretary. It was proposed that a day be devoted to the making of garments for the Belgian refugees, during the school vacation. This was enthusiastically supported, and four ladies arranged to bring sewing machines and many others volunteered to help with materials and work.

The delegates to the District Convention were asked to bring forward the questions of Dower Law and Woman Suffrage.

GRACE HALL, Secretary.



PRETTY COSTUMES—EASY TO MAKE

7699—Work Apron. Sizes, small, medium, large.
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The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents for each. Send number of pattern and size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service.

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Write for Circular fully explaining this wonderful Separator

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WESTERN FARMERS' PARLIAMENTS

The following dates have been selected for the Annual Conventions of the Western Farmers' Organizations:

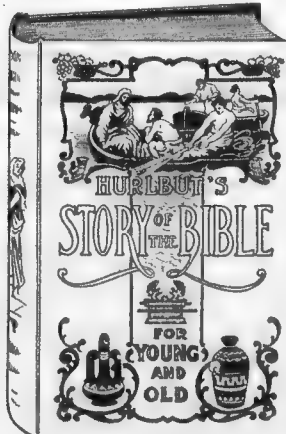
MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION
Brandon, January 13, 14, 15.

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA
Edmonton, January 19, 20, 21.

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION
Regina, February 9, 10, 11 and 12

The Story of the Bible

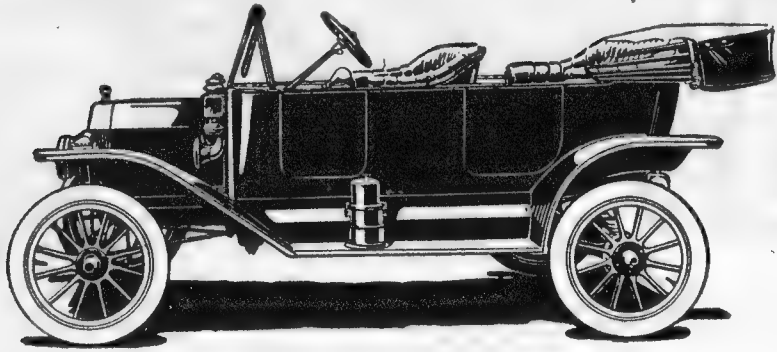
By Rev. JESSE L. HURLBUT



The complete story of the Bible is told in this book in 168 separate stories written in narrative form and in simple language. Each story has a striking title and is complete in itself, but altogether they form a complete narrative of the whole Bible. The book is admirably adapted not only to young people, but to grown ups as well. Those who have purchased this book tell us that the young folks in the family enjoy it very much and there is no better reading they can be given. It contains 757 pages of very large clear type and is beautifully illustrated by sixteen full page color plates and 260 half tone engravings portraying all the chief characters and events of the Bible. This book written by one of the leading scriptural authorities, makes the Bible more clearly understood and very much more popular.

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More than seventeen thousand Canadian farmers drive Fords because they make the necessary trips to town during the busy season in the shortest possible time—at the smallest possible expense—and they don't eat when they aren't working.

Ford Touring Car \$590. Ford Runabout \$540. Ford Coupelet \$850. Ford Sedan \$1150. Ford Town Car \$840. (All cars sold fully equipped f.o.b. Ford, Ont.)

Buyers of these practical cars will share in profits, if we sell 30,000 new Ford cars between August 1, 1914, and August 1, 1915. Write for catalog (I).

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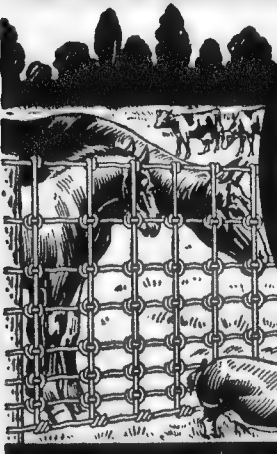
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FRESH HERRING, per lb. 03 1/2	KIPPERS, 25 lb. boxes 2.00
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Will ship Fish in bags at 10 cents for each hundred pounds. Now is your opportunity to lay in your winter's supply at Fishermen's prices. REMEMBER YOUR FREIGHT RATES ARE LOWER FROM WINNIPEG THAN ANY OTHER POINT.

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Gas, Oil and Steam Engines

By JOHN B. RATHBURN, Consulting Engineer, Etc.

This is a simple, practical and comprehensive book on the construction, operation and repair of all kinds of engines. It deals with the various parts in detail and the various types of engines and also the use of different kinds of fuel. The book is simply written and well illustrated and is a practical treatise for the man who wants to know just how to manage his engine and how to apply it to all kinds of farm work to the best advantage. It pays particular attention to Heat and Power Fuels; it defines the working cycles and thoroughly explains the practical use of the Indicator and Indicator Diagrams. Attention is also paid to the construction and adjustment of the various parts, such as Ignition Systems, Carburetors, Lubrication, Cooling Systems, Governors, etc., and all parts of the engine most likely to give trouble. The book also goes thoroughly into the mechanism of the various types of gasoline and oil tractors, and on this account alone should be of value to a man going in for his first engine. It also devotes a special chapter to steam tractors and another to oil burners. Postpaid \$1.00.

Book Dept., The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

THE CONTEST CLOSED

It is hoped that by next week or the week following it will be possible to announce the names of the prize winners in the contest which has just been concluded.

The prizes are not yet purchased, as it is always our policy to wait and see whether the prize winners are boys or girls and of what ages before deciding upon the books that will be given to them.

As a result it usually happens that the delighted little prize winners says, "It is the most beautiful story I ever read," or "I've read my book thru twice and like it ever so much, and so do all the family."

Often it is a very little boy or girl who is so fortunate and then the surprise is all the greater and the pleasure in proportion.

DIXIE PATTON.

A STORY OF A PORCUPINE

This exciting "Story of a Porcupine" is sent to St. Nicholas by Robert M. Parkhill, age 8, and a very well-told story it is, considering the age of its writer.

Papa and I were camping under a big fir-tree. One night when we were asleep, something jabbed into Papa's hand, and he yelled. We got up, and there were holes in the sheet and blanket. We were going to heat some water, 'cause we thought that would do it some good. When I went to get some wood from the corner of the tent, something jabbed into my hand, and I jerked my hand away quick. But papa still wanted me to get some wood. I told him that there was something down there! Sure enough, there was a little round ball on top of the pile of wood. I knew there was something down there. It was a porcupine! Then Papa took a big club, hit it on the head, and killed it.

The following letters, which appeared in St. Nicholas Magazine, are so interesting that we have reproduced them:

THE BALKAN WAR

Dear St. Nicholas:—We have been taking you for five and a half years, and have always liked you. We all look forward to the day when the next number is expected.

Sofia is not so near the field of battle as one would think. The Turks, at the beginning of the war, tried to rush the small forts on the boundary, but were unsuccessful. Many of these forts are small huts, with five men as garrison. The Turks would attack in small parties of about a dozen.

There is an amusing fact about the bloody battle of Kirk Kilisseh. The Bulgarians were ordered to charge bayonets: "Napred na nozhi!" ("Forward with the bayonet!") The Turks were seized with a panic, for they understood it: "Po pet na nozhi!" ("Stick five on a bayonet!") They thought the Bulgarians were about to perform a special military feat of sticking five Turks on one bayonet, and they ran. Fact!

I have a friend that was down in Adrianople during the bombardment, and he tells thrilling tales; as, for instance, as he watched the last storm of the Bulgarians upon the Turks (he was standing on a high place), the former took him for a pasha (general), and shot at him. The shots struck metal, but he got away as quickly as he could, and did not repeat the experiment.

My father, who is a missionary superintendent of the Methodist mission in Bulgaria, was down in Kirk Kilisseh as a Red Cross man, and he told many stories of hardships. He also could see, from the Bulgarian side, the fight at Adrianople. All the time, too, the horizon was illuminated by the guns at Adrianople.

Your loving reader,
EARL W. COUNT, Age 13.

Sofia, Bulgaria.

FLORIDA

Dear St. Nicholas:—One day, we decided to come to Florida. We came

all the way from Virginia to Florida (that is, to Jacksonville) on the train. We went to Sanford by boat. It was the first time that I had ever been in a boat of that size. We went down the St. John's River for about twelve miles, and it was lovely. On each side there were great swamps with cabbage-palmettos and palms covered with gray moss. Every now and then, we saw alligators swimming about.

In this country, great stretches of land reach for miles, wasted, with nothing but palmetto and oak scrub. A cabbage-palmetto is a tree. The reason they call it cabbage is because, in the bloom, there is a stem that is good to eat, and this tastes like cabbage. Most of the trees are pines. You can look for miles, and see almost nothing but pines. All of these are tapped. The turpentine men carry a kind of hatchet with which they chop the bark of the tree, and the sap flows into little crocks. Sometimes they tap them four or five feet high. This usually causes the death of the tree.

We live in the country three miles from town, and are always anxiously awaiting St. Nicholas when the mail comes in; and whenever we want anything, we always look for it in the St. Nicholas advertising pages.

My favorite story is "The Land of Mystery."

Your interested reader,
ELEANOR C. HERRING, Age 9.
Sanford, Fla.

OMAHA

Dear St. Nicholas:—Since I have seen only one letter from an Omahan in the Letter-Box, I thought I would write and tell you about our city.

It, of course, is not nearly so big as Philadelphia, or New York, or even Chicago; but, just the same, it is no little Indian village. Someone from the East, who was here some time ago, said that he heard Omaha was inhabited mostly by Indians; and he said when he came here, he expected to find cowboys and Indians riding thru the streets. You hardly ever see an Indian on the street here, and we consider it a novelty if we have the good fortune to see one. As for cow-boys, goodness! we'd like to see one ourselves, as they never come here.

Omaha has quite a large and well-built business district and many large buildings; the Woodmen of the World, the City National, and the Union Pacific buildings being the largest, or, rather, highest. We have several, I might say many, large department stores, and when one goes down-town at night and sees the lights all over, one thinks "What a beautiful sight."

In Omaha are the third largest stock-yards, the largest farm-implement factory, and the largest smelting works.

We have such lovely parks! They aren't so large, but there are so many trees and lovely flowers. And then the boulevard! It's very nice.

I think I have forgotten one of the most important facts—the tornado. I'm sure I shall never forget it as long as I live. I didn't see the tornado cloud, but I heard the roar, and that was enough. I was not at home at the time, but over at my chum's for the night. We were up-stairs and the folks were down, and all of a sudden we heard a loud roar and the lights went out, and we ran down-stairs. My chum's mother had seen the cloud, and had called for us to come down, but we had not heard her. It did not hit their house nor ours, and we are very thankful. All that night, people came running in, asking for help, and we did not sleep much.

Next day, I went around to see the ruins, and I am glad I went once, but I would not go again. One poor old man had lost his house and family. The house was laying over on its side, and he couldn't talk—he just cried.

Now, every time the least little cloud comes up every one rushes out to look, and most rush to their cellars.

I always love to read the St. Nicholas, as I am very fond of books. Your loving reader,
MARGARET MATTHEWS, Age 13.

The Country School Fair

Continued from Page 7

skill can be developed in the boy of 14 to 16, he will in all human probability remain a live producer in the country for 30 to 35 years longer than will the man of 50. A pig of equal merit fed by the boy is a far greater attraction at the show. If the ordinary expenditure in prizes for adults is justifiable there is ten times greater warrant for spending some to encourage the juniors, whether it be in pig-feeding, poultry-raising, potato-culture or corn production. At the Stonewall fair the juniors captured three prizes in open competition with the seniors.

PIG-FEEDING CONTEST

(By Elmer Preston, aged 12 years, winner of First Prize in the contest)

I entered the pig-feeding contest with a pair of pigs, Tamworth and Berkshires crossed. One is red, and I call her "Polly"; the other black, and I call him "Mike."

"Polly" was born on April 7. When she was six weeks old she weighed 26 pounds. She did well for a while, then took rheumatism, which put her back for a week, but she has done very well ever since. The third week after starting to feed she weighed 54 pounds, the sixth week 85 pounds, the eighth week 100 pounds, the eleventh week 138 pounds, and the thirteenth week 168 pounds. That was the last time she was weighed before fair day, when she weighed 238 pounds.

"Mike" was born on April 28. He weighed 17 pounds when he was three weeks old. He did not do very well the first two weeks, for he was weaned too soon, as my chart will show. Ever since then he has always been ready to eat.

The third week (after first weighing) he weighed thirty-two pounds, the sixth week sixty-five pounds, the eighth week eighty-six pounds, the eleventh week one hundred and twenty-four pounds, and the thirteenth week, one hundred and sixty-five pounds. This was the last time it was weighed. (On Fair Day, September 24, it weighed 245 pounds.)

They were on the sows for the first week after weighing for the contest. I gave them a half-gallon of skim milk each every day for three weeks. After that they had a gallon of milk each every day until the last month when they had a half-gallon each and all the water they wanted.

They were fed on barley and oats chop mixed until the last month when I gave them barley chop. I always gave them their drink first and their chop dry. For pasture they got sow thistles, sugar beets and corn thrown into their pen.

All thru the warm weather I washed them once a week.

Note:—The chart shows too great detail for reproduction, but figures out a good profit on the pigs.

PIG RAISING (Henry Good.)

In this composition I am going to tell you of my experience in pig raising.

On May 16 I got one pig from our agricultural instructor. It weighed 11½ pounds. It was a Yorkshire. I took it home and put it in a pen, but it was not contented and did not eat much.

On May 23 I got the other pig. It weighed 16½ pounds and was the same breed as the first one. I put it in the pen with the other one. It was quite contented and made friends with its mate at once.

The first week I fed the pigs skim milk. The second week I mixed in a little cracked wheat. I fed them on this for two weeks.

On June 12, Mr. Robinson came and weighed them. The smallest one weighed 37½ pounds, the other 38 pounds.

On June 29 I noticed the larger one got sick so that he would not eat. He would lie down and not want to get up again. I tried to give him sulphur, but was unsuccessful, so I left him alone and in about a week he was better again. This sickness was a drawback to him.

On July 10 Mr. Robinson weighed them again. This time the small one weighed 65 pounds and the other 66 pounds.

On July 16 I started feeding them barley chop. I did not put in very much chop in the milk, but steadily increased it. I noticed the pigs did better than before. Every morning I fed them some pig weed or sow thistle.

On August 14 they were weighed again. This time the smallest weighed 101 pounds, the other 135 pounds. About this time I increased the amount of chop in the milk and mixed it very thick.

On September 24 they were weighed at the exhibition grounds and weighed 142 pounds and 220 pounds. The smaller one showed a gain of 130½ pounds, the other 203½ pounds.

Cost of feed, \$6.85. The reason the feed did not cost much was because I gave them so much milk. Not counting the skim milk, my statement is as follows:

142 and 220 lbs. at 8½c.....	\$30.77
Cost of pigs.....	\$ 7.00
Cost of feed.....	6.85
Gain.....	16.92
	\$30.77

I sold my largest pig and kept the small one for a brood sow. In my statement I have shown that there is a profit in pig-raising. I gained \$16.92, and also, the money I got for prizes. Why, people, do you not go into pig-raising?

Note: At time of writing Henry did not have cost of marketing. On the two pigs this would have amounted to \$1.20, leaving his balance at \$15.72

RURAL ADVANCEMENT LEAGUE An Interview with President J. H. Haslam

J. H. Haslam, president of the executive of the recently organized "Rural Advancement League," was in Winnipeg last week, and when asked to outline the purposes of the league, said that the executive was in process of creation and as yet had not been fully completed. The majority of those asked to act on the executive had expressed their willingness to do so, but the full executive had not as yet had a meeting and the scope of its operations had not yet been determined. However, the main objects are to benefit agriculture, to study agricultural conditions, with a view to their betterment, to increase production, to inhabit the waste places, to put flocks on the hillsides and herds in the valleys; to get the great army of unemployed who are suitable for farmers and have had experience as farmers before coming to this country on the land, either as owners, tenants or laborers.

"The correspondence indicates," said Mr. Haslam, "that a very deep interest is being taken in the subject of rural advancement. Not only in Western Canada, but all over the American con-

tinental great conventions are being held. At one in St. Paul lately there was an attendance of over 2,000 people. The plan of the executive, as far as matured, is to have the league divided into a number of sections, the following: Colonization and immigration, wheat raising and marketing, stock raising and marketing, agricultural education, agricultural credit, rural life, and a woman's section. It will be the aim of the executive to have everyone who takes an interest in any or all of these questions become a member of the league, and to ask any of those who have ideas, experience and knowledge to contribute some of their time to teach their fellow workers the better way. There must be here, as in other countries, a lot of voluntary work, as there is with the various patriotic funds. This is the highest form of patriotism. There are many people thruout Canada who are very successful farmers, successful stockmen, successful teachers of rural and village schools. There are thousands of splendid homemakers among our women who are doing as brave and as fine work as our soldier sons who are risking their lives to save their country. Many of our merchants are willing to give of their best to improve conditions and our bankers, railway men and others, not overlooking our newspaper men, are taking a sane and lively interest in the matter. We don't expect to tear down anything or to create the world anew, but we hope by existing organizations to pick out what is best in our present systems and by levelling up to the best to improve conditions. This is not exactly the work for governments. They will act when they have a great body of public opinion to force them to action, and their action will only be effective as it is participated in by an aroused and sympathetic public. We think the people are aroused and that they are sympathetic to a movement that will mean more production, more and better farmers, more prosperous villages, more laughing children, more happy homes, and a consequent return of prosperity to our cities and railways as well as to our manufacturers and merchants.

How I Did It

"There is much to be done, many people have ideas and we wish to get the benefit of them. We have available information which teaches us what European countries have done to improve agriculture, and it demonstrates that only as public policy recognizes that agriculture is the paramount industry and is shaped accordingly, does agriculture prosper. But in the meantime the executive of the Rural Advancement League wants to avail itself of what material we have to im-

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Write for Catalogue

Ready Jan. 1st, 1915

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WINNIPEG

Limited

prove conditions, and we make the appeal to everyone in the three prairie provinces who has done something to improve conditions, to write us and tell 'How I did it' which we want to make for the meantime the motto of the league. We are told that in the dry belts of Saskatchewan and Alberta this year some farmers had from ten to twenty bushels per acre and 'How I did it' is information of immense value to the community. We want such to give us their names and agree to give us at least ten days of their time to tell their fellow farmers 'How I did it.' We have heard of some farmers who ripened ordinary field corn this year and have been doing so for years. If this can be done by one it can be done by all and we want such to tell us 'How I did it.' Farmers have raised 40 bushels of wheat to the acre this year and we want them to tell us 'How I did it.' We hear that some of the farmers had 250 bushels of potatoes this year while the general crop was a partial failure. We want them to tell us 'How I did it.' Some of the farmers have been raising wheat and oats that have been taking prizes at international seed shows, we want them to tell us 'How I did it.' So with cattle, sheep and swine. We plead with all who have succeeded in producing stock successfully and profitably to tell us 'How I did it.' The same with alfalfa, and we want those who have come to this country and have built homes and made a success with no original capital to tell us 'How I did it.' And with cottage hospitals and with successful rural schools; where the young have been taught manual work and to work as they played, we want

Stover Engines and Complete Crushing Outfits

The Stover Gasoline Engine will develop at least 10 per cent. over rated power. Manufactured by one of the largest gasoline engine manufacturers in the world. Known the world over, and a standard to go by everywhere. Engines from 1½ H.P. up. Prices F.O.B. Brandon.

Do You Use Dry Cells, Crusher Plates, Harness Oils, Plow Shares, Bag Holders, Scales, Buggies, Harrows, Threshers' Supplies, Belting, Cultivators, Plows, Grain Crushers, Pole Saws, Etc.?

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SHARES FOR EVERY MAKE OF PLOW

Manitoba Grain Growers'
CONVENTION
AT BRANDON

January 13, 14 and 15, 1915

Make Our Place Your Headquarters

10 in. Crusher, 7½ H. P. Engine
and 30 feet of 5 in. drive belt... **\$233⁵⁰**

8 in. Crusher, 5 H.P. Engine
with Belt... **\$161⁰⁰**

5 H.P. Stover Engine... **\$130.00**
7½ H.P. Stover Engine... **\$195.00**
7 in. Reversible Grinder... **\$24.50**
8 in. Reversible Grinder... **\$27.50**
10 in. Reversible Grinder... **\$31.50**
12 in. Reversible Grinder... **\$37.50**

Buy Your PLOW SHARES
direct from the Makers

and take advantage of this Price List:

12 in. Shares, each... **\$2.00**
14 in. Shares, each... **\$2.25**
16 in. Shares, each... **\$2.50**
Give Numbers and Letters stamped on
back of Plow—we do the rest.
All Shares Guaranteed

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8th and Pacific Avenue

The Original Farmers' Company

BRANDON, Man.

Chiclets
 REALLY DELIGHTFUL
 THE DAINTY
 MINT-COVERED
 CANDY-COATED
 CHEWING GUM

Will prove your best
 companion in the long
 winter evenings. What
 better combination than
 a glowing wood fire, a
 cosy chair, an absorbing
 book, and

Chiclets
 MADE IN CANADA

the promoters of such to tell us 'How I did it,' and above all, we want the successful homemakers, the women, to tell us of their success—'How I did it.' We will then endeavor to arrange and make available the information, to arrange meetings, likely thru the local organizations where they exist, that may be addressed by those who volunteer their services at as near a point as possible, to cut out travelling expenses as far as possible. We, therefore ask, as earnestly and as urgently as we can for volunteers for service to address either myself at Regina, or any member of the executive whom he or she knows."

DEATH OF PRIVATE EWENS

The death took place a few days ago at Salisbury, England of Private Basil Ewens, son of J. M. Ewens, Bethany, Man., the well known Clydesdale and Shorthorn breeder, who was in training with the first Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force. Basil Ewens went with the Minnedosa company, which was under the command of his

uncle, Major Dyer, late chairman of the Board of Directors of the Manitoba Agricultural College. Death was due to pneumonia and the news came as a great shock to his family and numerous friends thruout the province.

MANITOBA BARS CLOSE EARLY

The licenses of seventy-four hotels in Winnipeg and St. Boniface were suspended from the morning of December 29 until 7 a.m. on New Year's Day as a punishment for the opening of their bars on Christmas Eve in defiance of the request of the government that they be closed at 7 p.m. every night. The hotel men closed their bars during the suspension of their licenses, and the eleven hostleries which had been closed on Christmas Eve, and which included the Fort Garry, Royal Alexandra, the Empire and the Olympia, did a roaring trade. This drastic step is the most sensational result so far of the new temperance policy of the Manitoba government. On December 1 James Argue, ex-M.P.P. for Avondale, well known as a prohibitionist, became chief license inspector for the province in place of M. J. Johnstone, and next day an order in council was passed by the provincial cabinet requesting all hotel keepers in Manitoba to close their bars at 7 p.m. every night. Wholesale dealers were similarly requested to close at 6 p.m., the new order of things to go into force on December 10. To the surprise of a great portion of the public the request was obeyed, until Christmas Eve, when seventy-four hotels in Winnipeg and St. Boniface defied the government and remained open. That night forty-three drunks were arrested on the streets of Winnipeg, and on the following Sunday the liquor men were denounced from almost every pulpit in the city. The government was quick to respond to public indignation and thru Chief License Inspector Argue administered swift and salutary punishment. The question will no doubt be dealt with by legislation at the forthcoming session of the Manitoba legislature, and it is expected that the early closing of bars will be enforced by law at least during the war.

\$200,000.00

is what we saved farmers during 1914. May we ship you

LUMBER AT COST

and save you money. The middleman's profit does not increase the value of your lumber one cent. You secure better quality at lower prices by buying direct.

Our prices, subject to advance, delivered on a 40 cent rate of freight—2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, up to 16 ft., \$18.50; 8 in. Shiplap, \$17.50; Drop Siding, \$24.00; Edge Grain Flooring, \$33.00; Common Boards, \$17.50; Doors, Windows, etc., at corresponding low prices.

Send us a list of material you require. We guarantee satisfaction. Allow examination before payment. Remember, we have satisfied hundreds. May we satisfy you? Write for Free Farm Record Book.

REFERENCE: MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Farmers Co-operative Lumber Co.
 Vancouver, B.C.

REDUCED RATES ON FEED

An announcement received from the Statistics Branch, Department of Agriculture, Regina, states that the area to which shipments of grain fodder and potatoes may be shipped at half the former rates, has recently been extended by including the territory served by the C.N.R. line west from Avonlea to Gravelbourg. A former announcement from the Provincial Department of Agriculture stated that farmers in the southwestern part of Saskatchewan and Southern Alberta could avail themselves of the special tariffs issued by the C.P.R. and C.N.R., under which shipments of hay, straw, barley, oats and wheat in straight or mixed carloads would be carried at half the former rates. The rates apply to stations on the C.P.R. main line between Herbert and Bassano, between Aneroid and Shaunavon, be-

tween Dunelm and Vanguard, between Cantuar and Westerham and between certain stations in Southern Alberta as well. The C.N.R. tariff covers shipments from all C.N.R. stations on the Goose Lake line west to Hanna, and on the Delisle-McRorie extension as far as Elrose.

PARLIAMENT OPENS FEBRUARY 4

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 2.—The date of the opening of the parliament was definitely confirmed by cabinet council this morning for Thursday, February 4, next. The government expects a short session mostly devoted to legislation relating to the war.

The back to the land movement has the warm support of the Vancouver people. Everybody seems to be anxious that other people shall go to farming.—Vancouver News-Advertiser.

Every Important Need For The Farm

COAL	LUMBER	FLOUR	GASOLINE ENGINES
WOVEN WIRE	CORRUGATED IRON	SALT	BINDERS
BARB WIRE	BUILDING PAPER	WAGONS	MOWERS
FENCE POSTS	CEMENT	HARROWS	SLEIGHS
BINDER TWINE	PLASTER	DRILLS	PLOUGHS
SEED GRAIN	METAL SHINGLES	GRINDERS	RAKES
TRACTORS	BELTING		CREAM SEPARATORS

And Exceptional Value in Every Item

OUR NEW CATALOGUE OF FARM SUPPLIES IS YOURS FOR THE ASKING

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited

WINNIPEG

CALGARY

FORT WILLIAM

NEW WESTMINSTER

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	Dec.	May	July
Dec. 29.....	121 1/2	127 1/2	129 1/2
Dec. 30.....	122 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Dec. 31.....	122 1/2	128 1/2	129 1/2
Jan. 1.....	New Year's Day—Holiday		
Jan. 2.....	Legal Holiday		
Jan. 3.....	132 1/2	133 1/2	
Jan. 4.....	132 1/2	133 1/2	
Oats—	Dec.	May	July
Dec. 29.....	55 1/2	58 1/2	
Dec. 30.....	55 1/2	57 1/2	
Dec. 31.....	55 1/2	58 1/2	
Jan. 1.....	New Year's Day—Holiday		
Jan. 2.....	Legal Holiday		
Jan. 3.....	58 1/2		
Jan. 4.....	58 1/2		
Flax—	Dec.	May	July
Dec. 29.....	134	140	
Dec. 30.....	134 1/2	140	
Dec. 31.....	134 1/2	141 1/2	
Jan. 1.....	New Year's Day—Holiday		
Jan. 2.....	Legal Holiday		
Jan. 3.....	144 1/2		
Jan. 4.....	144 1/2		

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Dec. 31)

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.26 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.26 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.25 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.25 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.25 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,400 bu., to arrive	1.27 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.21 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.23 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.16
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.19 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.20
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.17
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, barley mixed	1.18
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, barley	1.17
No. 3 wheat, 6 cars	1.20 1/2
Rejected wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	1.12
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.13 1/2
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.15 1/2
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.19 1/2
No. 4 wheat, 1 car, cockle	1.10 1/2
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.13
No. 4 wheat, part car	1.13 1/2
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car	1.40
No. 4 durum wheat, 1 car, o.w.b.	1.23
No. 4 corn, 1 car, mixed	.62 1/2
No. 4 corn, 1 car, mixed	.62 1/2
No. 2 yellow corn, 1 car	.64
No. 3 corn, 2 cars	.63
No. 6 yellow corn, 1 car	.63
No. 4 white oats, 1 car, choice	.47 1/2
No. 2 white oats, part car	.48
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.47
No. 3 white oats, 1 car, Mont.	.51 1/2
Sample grade barley, 3 cars	.63
Sample grade barley, 2 cars	.64
Sample grade barley, 2 cars	.60 1/2
Sample grade barley, 1 car	.61 1/2
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	.63
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.61
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.66
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.66 1/2
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.62
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.61 1/2
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.59 1/2

ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

South St. Paul, Jan. 2.—Receipts at the yards today were: 200 cattle, 1,600 hogs, and 100 sheep. Prices for killing cattle ranged from, for steers, \$4.50 to \$8.50; cows and heifers, \$5.00 to \$7.00; canners, \$3.75 to \$4.25; bulls, \$4.00 to \$6.25; cutters, \$4.50 to \$4.85; veal calves, \$4.00 to \$8.75; market steady; veal calves steady. Stockers and feeders—Feeding steers, 900 to 1,100 lbs., \$4.25 to \$6.75; stock steers, 500 to 900 lbs., \$4.00 to \$6.50; stock cows and heifers, \$3.25 to \$5.25; stock bulls, \$4.25 to \$5.35. Market steady. Hog prices ranged from \$7.10 to \$7.20, with bulk price \$7.10 to \$7.15; market steady to strong.

Shorn Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$4.50 to \$8.30; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$6.50; bucks, \$2.75 to \$3.50; wethers, \$4.75 to \$6.00; ewes, \$2.50 to \$5.25; sheep and lambs steady.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, Jan. 1, 1915.—	1915 Wheat	1914
1 hard	13,203.50	57,852.40
1 Nor.	773,650.20	4,197,214.40
2 Nor.	1,373,396.20	2,636,180.05
3 Nor.	937,194.20	843,291.50
No. 4	565,855.20	205,294.00
Others	870,039.50	1,154,648.18
This week	4,533,340.00	This week 9,094,481.33
Last week	4,035,632.40	Last week 8,573,869.03
Increase	497,707.60	Increase 520,612.30
Oats	1915	1914
1 C.W.	15,639.24	15,036.17
2 C.W.	635,738.17	2,138,550.03
3 C.W.	337,891.33	1,168,126.32
Ex. 1 Fd.	213,750.20	113,120.11
Others	876,688.15	677,720.17
This week	2,079,709.07	This week 4,112,554.12
Last week	1,973,049.22	Last week 3,920,650.25
Increase	106,659.19	Increase 191,903.21
Barley	1915	1914
3 C.W.	54,042.36	1 N.W.C. 486,699.25
4 C.W.	93,034.11	2 C.W. 95,594.49
Rej.	19,293.10	3 C.W. 18,398.28
Feed	33,123.10	Others 13,187.18
Others	50,673.43	
This week	250,167.28	This week 613,880.08
Last week	265,824.40	Last week 580,589.03
Decrease	15,657.12	Increase 33,291.05
Last year's total	1,324,937.31	Last year's total 2,190,624.22

SHIPMENTS

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1914 (lake)	145,427	33,291	25,407	18,266
(rail)	736,238	124,195	400,433	
1913 (lake)	416,087	344,448	82,995	81

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week Ending Jan. 1, 1915.—	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	4,533,340	2,079,709	250,167
Total	12,799,913	6,745,736	789,572
In ves'ls in Can. Ter. Harbors	1,141,565	180,541	
At Buffalo and Duluth	1,563,367	52,048	32,000
Total this week (Inc. St. John)	15,504,845	6,978,325	821,572
Total last week (Not inc. St. John)	15,353,773	6,978,628	771,467
Total last year	23,799,685	16,056,930	3,863,245

At Midland and Tiffin there are 178,175 bushels of U. S. wheat and 404,552 bushels of U. S. oats in bond.

INSPECTIONS

Cars inspected for the month ending Dec. 31, 1914.—	This Year	Last Year
Wheat	5,784	14,922
Oats	1,200	5,352
Barley	278	1,307
Flax	385	2,307
Total	7,812	23,019

CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Calgary, Jan. 2.—Owing to the New Year's holiday, yesterday's receipts were light at the Alberta Stockyards, and there was no active market. Shipments loaded out during Xmas week included thirteen double-decked carloads of hogs to Seattle, six to Moose Jaw, and some five or six cars of cattle and hogs were shipped by The Vancouver and Prince Rupert Meat Company to New Westminster. The New Year brought an eventful month's business to a close; over 20,000 hogs, 4,500 cattle and 3,500 sheep having been handled at the yards during December, not including the receipts of P. Burns and Company, which were very considerable. Hogs—Select hogs sold Friday at from \$6.50 upwards, one choice carload bringing \$6.70 that day; \$6.60 was about the average price paid. We look for an active market at these prices next week. Light hogs 180 to 145, one cent lower. Pigs, 50 to 100 lbs., slow sale at \$4.50 to \$4.75. Fat Steers and Butcher Stock—Receipts light; fairly choice export steers sold at \$6.25; choice carloads should sell slightly higher, as they are in demand. Fat cows and heifers and canning stuff find ready sale at prices quoted. Steers, choice export, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., \$6.00 to \$6.25; choice butcher, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs., \$5.50 to \$6.00; heifers, common to choice heavy, \$4.50 to \$5.25; cows, choice, \$4.00 to \$4.75; common, \$4.00 to \$4.75; canner, \$1.75 to \$2.65; oxen, thin to very choice, \$3.00 to \$5.00; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.75; veal calves, 500 to 600 lbs., \$6.00 (higher for lighter kinds). Stockers and Feeders—Feeders of Hereford, Shorthorn and Galloway breeds are in active demand. Medium and poor grades are slow selling at from five cents. Feeding steers, 500 to 1,100 lbs., \$4.75 to \$5.25; heifers, \$4.75 to \$5.25; springers, choice, \$6.00 to \$7.00; springers, common, \$4.00 to \$6.00; calves and yearlings, \$5.00 to \$5.50. Fat Sheep—There is a great demand for fat sheep at \$6.25, \$5.50 and \$6.70 respectively for wethers, ewes and lambs.

(The above quotations are those of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited—Livestock Department.)

LIVERPOOL MARKET

Liverpool, Jan. 2.—Wheat market dull but firm, owing to dearer offers and unfavorable weather in India and Argentina. Later, easier tone developed on the Argentine official report. Corn strong on dearer Plate offers and lighter Argentine shipments.

Argentine freights are quoted 60. against 52.6 on Tuesday. The situation is alarming. Argentine official report places yield of wheat at 192,000,000; oats, 92,000,000 and makes exportable surplus of wheat 132,000,000 and oats 73,000,000 bushels. Argentine weather unfavorable.

India—Rain is wanted everywhere. Argentine Shipments—Wheat 32,000; corn 3,162,000; oats 90,000.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, Dec. 31.—Hogs—Receipts 32,000; firm; generally 5 cents above yesterday's average; bulk, \$7.05 to \$7.20; light, \$6.75 to \$7.15; mixed, \$6.85 to \$7.25; heavy, \$6.85 to \$7.25; rough, \$6.85 to \$6.95; pigs, \$5.40 to \$7.20. Cattle—Receipts 5,000; firm; native steers, \$5.50 to \$9.85; western, \$5.00 to \$7.90; cows and heifers, \$3.00 to \$8.10; calves, \$7.50 to \$10.00.

Sheep—Receipts 10,000; strong; sheep, \$5.90 to \$6.80; yearlings, \$6.90 to \$7.90; lambs, \$7.00 to \$8.85.

Demand from shippers and speculators brought about an advance today in the hog market. Cold weather helped to harden the price of cattle and there was a ready outlet for sheep and lambs.

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Thursday, December 31, were:		
Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.22 1/2	\$1.26 1/2
2 Nor. wheat	1.19 1/2	1.24 1/2
3 Nor. wheat	1.15	1.23 1/2
3 white oats	.52 1/2	.48
Barley		58-68
Flax, No. 1	1.34 1/2	1.62 1/2
Futures—		
Dec. wheat	1.22 1/2	1.22 1/2
May wheat	1.28 1/2	1.25 1/2
July wheat	1.28 1/2	1.25 1/2
Beef Cattle, top	Winnipeg	Chicago
Hogs, top	\$7.00	\$9.85
Sheep, yearlings	6.75	7.90

Winnipeg Livestock

Stockyard Receipts

During the past week there have been received 355 cattle, 32 calves, 6,528 hogs and 36 sheep.

Cattle

As will be noticed from the above figures receipts have been very light at the yards during the past week. This is due to the holiday season which has intervened and, owing to the shorter receipts, prices are steadier. A few choice cattle are always needed for local requirements, so that good steers sold up to 7 cents, with a few head at a shade higher. The trade as a whole is from 25 to 50 cents higher than at this time last week. It is scarcely probable that the raise will be continued, however. Southern markets are not showing any higher and with the shipping business once more as usual, prices will remain about the same.

Hogs

Hog receipts have been very light. Consequently the market has been a little higher. It has not been steady, however, prices changing from \$6.85 to \$7.00 from day to day. Just now 7 cents is being paid, but it is thought that this is only due to local causes. This price is higher than that on the other markets and it is altogether likely that, in the course of a day or so, \$6.50 to \$6.75 will be the ruling price.

Sheep and Lambs

There have been scarcely any sheep and lambs on the market during the past week, but there is a good demand and prices would hold about steady.

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter

The trade in butter is very small just now. Little or none is being received from the country and almost all of that sold is storage butter. Dealers seem to have a sufficient supply and are not offering any very attractive prices. Fancy dairy is worth 24 cents; No. 1 dairy 21 cents and good round lots 18 cents per pound.

Eggs

The egg trade is dull. Very few shipments are coming from the farms and any that do are subjected to thorough candling. These eggs are worth to dealers 28 cents per dozen. In regard to strictly fresh eggs dealers say that the price is not quite as high as that paid last year, less money being available. But 50 to 55 cents, the price offered, should be more than a sufficient inducement to poultry raisers to develop a market for their own product by carefully collecting and stamping the eggs with the date on which it was laid. Prompt shipment, in cardboard cartons, of such eggs will give a handsome return for the extra trouble which this will entail.

Potatoes

Dealers say the city is full of potatoes and consequently little inducement is offered in the way of price just now. Potatoes are worth this week 55 to 60 cents per bushel.

Milk and Cream

Plenty of milk is being received right along, but cream supplies are quite low. Just this week prices are holding the same, but there is a possibility of a slight advance on cream next week unless the supply is suddenly increased. Sweet cream is worth 35 cents per pound of butter-fat; sour cream 28 cents, and milk is still \$2.25 per hundred pounds.

Dressed Poultry

The poultry market is in just about the same condition. Small shipments are required and would sell readily. Prices are the same, namely, chickens, 12 1/2 cents; fowl 9 to 10 cents; ducks 12 1/2 cents; geese 12 1/2 cents and turkeys 15 to 16 cents.

Hay

The hay market is good for medium shipments. Demand is fair and taking care of all the supply just now. Prices remain the same. Red Top, No. 2, running from \$11 to \$12.50 per ton; Upland, No. 2, \$9 to \$10, and Midland, No. 2, \$7 to \$8.

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from December 29 to January 4 inclusive

Date	WHEAT							OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej
Dec. 29	122	119	114½	110½	106	101	97	55½	52½	52½	49	48	..	..	..	..	133½	130½	..	..
30	122	119	114½	110½	106	101	97	55½	52½	52½	49½	48½	..	60½	..	..	134½	131½	..	..
31	122½	119½	115	111	106½	101½	97½	55½	52½	52½	50	49½	..	..	..	..	134½	131½	..	..
Jan. 1	NEW YEAR'S DAY—HOLIDAY							..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	LEGAL HOLIDAY							..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	126½	123½	119½	115½	111	106	102	56	53	53	51	50	65	61	57	57	138	135	..	..

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO MONDAY, JANUARY 4

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Livestock	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	126 1/2	120 1/2	81 1/2	Choice steers	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy	24c	24c	23c
No. 2 Nor.	123 1/2	117 1/2	78 1/2	Best butcher steers and	6.50-7.00	6.25-6.50	6.50-7.00	No. 1 dairy	21c	21c	21c
No. 3 Nor.	119 1/2	113 1/2	75 1/2	heifers				Good round lots	18c	18c	18c-19c
No. 4	115 1/2	108 1/2	70	Fair to good butcher				Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	111 1/2	104 1/2	65	steers and heifers	5.25-5.50	5.00-5.25	5.75-6.25	Strictly new laid	35c-55c	35c-55c	35c-38c
No. 6	109 1/2	102 1/2	62 1/2	Best fat cows	5.25-5.75	4.75-5.00	5.00-6.00	Subject to Candling	26c	26c	39c
Feed	102	95 1/2	49 1/2	Medium cows	4.75-5.00	4.50-4.75	4.75-5.25	Potatoes			
Cash Oats				Common cows	3.50-3.75	3.50-3.75	4.00-4.50	In sacks, per bushel	55c-60c	55c-60c	60c-65c
No. 2 CW	56	54 1/2	30 1/2	Best bulls	5.25-5.50	5.00-5.25	5.50-6.00	Milk and Cream			
Cash Barley				Choice heifers	5.75-6.25	5.50-5.75	6.00-6.25	Sweet cream (per lb. butter-fat)	35c	35c	34c
No. 3	65	64	45	Com'n and medium bulls	4.25-4.50	4.25-4.50	4.00-4.25	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter-fat)			
Cash Flax				Best feeding steers	5.25-5.50	5.25-5.50	6.00-7.00	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	28c	28c	29c
No. 1 NW	138	134	108	Best stocker steers	4.75-5.25	4.75-5.25	6.00-6.25		28c	28c	29c
Wheat Futures				Best milkers and springers (each)	\$55-\$65	\$55-\$65	\$70-\$80		\$2.25	\$2.25	\$2.10
December	132 1/2	120 1/2	81 1/2	Common milkers and springers (each)	\$40-\$45	\$40-\$45	\$45-\$60	Dressed Poultry			
May	132 1/2	120 1/2	86 1/2	Hogs				Chickens	12 1/2c	12 1/2c	17c
July	133 1/2	128 1/2	88 1/2	Choice hogs	\$6.75	\$6.75	\$7.85	Roosters	9c-10c	8c-10c	12 1/2c
Oat Futures				Heavy sows	\$5.75	\$5.75	\$6.25	Ducks	12 1/2c	12 1/2c	16c-17c
December	58 1/2	54 1/2	34 1/2	Stags	4.25-4.75	4.25-4.75	\$4.25	Turkeys	15c-16c	15c-16c	18c
May	58 1/2	57 1/2	34 1/2	Sheep and Lambs				Hay (per ton)			
Flax Futures				Choice lambs	7.00-7.50	7.00-7.50	7.00-7.50	No. 1 Red top	\$14	\$14	\$10-11
December	144 1/2	139 1/2	109 1/2	Best killing sheep	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	No. 1 Upland	\$12	\$12	\$9-10
May	144 1/2	139 1/2	109 1/2					No. 1 Timothy	\$15	\$15	\$14
								No. 1 Midland	\$10-\$11	\$10-\$11	

Farmer's Tanning Guide

By GEORGE EDGAR STEVENS

This book contains all the quick ways of tanning, from twenty minutes to six weeks. It is not intended as a full and complete compendium of scientific principles, but gives all of the simplest methods that can be followed by an inexperienced person. Farmers' boys can tan cat, dog, wolf, badger and sheep skins, for making robes, mats and mittens for family and neighbors. Among the important subjects discussed are:

Tanning fur skins, sheep, dog, wolf and badger skins. Tanning calf skins, muskrat, etc. Deer skins, sheep skins for mats, wood-chuck skins with and without the hair, rabbit skins, etc. How to make rubber water-proofing for boots, axle grease, tools for tanning. How to color glove leather. Nature of ingredients used in the tanning processes. Tanning leather. To loosen fur, hair or wool. Grain blacking, how made and put on. Tanning harness leather, raw-hide, deer skins for gloves and graining, and other skins for various purposes.

A valuable little book that will be appreciated by industrious farmers who desire to make a little money during their spare time and utilize skins and furs that perhaps would otherwise be wasted. Postpaid 25c.

Book Dept., The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

LIGHTING ON THE FARM

There are many ways in which life in the country is different to that of the towns. In some directions farm life is superior unquestionably to city life, but in others the crowded population in the towns and cities is better off than the farmer and his family. The inconveniences of farm life are made a great deal of at times and, to a certain extent perhaps, grumbling is justifiable in this regard, but there is a great opportunity, in many instances being overlooked, which if realized would do much to entirely do away with some of the old time objections to the farm. During the winter season particularly, one of the chief drawbacks to living on the farm is the inconvenience which is generally felt in regard to lighting in the house and barns. Sight is one of the most easily harmed of the senses and hence it is important that due consideration be given to its preservation. It is not long since torches and candles were the sole means of illumination in the home. Many are still living who remember the rushlight and "farthing dip" which did little, more than emphasized the darkness of the room in which they were used. Oil lamps, coal, gas, acetylene and later electricity are all comparatively modern means of illumination. Today in the city light is available which altho not equal to sunlight at least is sufficient for all practical purposes. But the farm has not kept pace with the city in this regard. Of course it is scarcely possible on account of conditions that every modern lighting improvement can be made use of in isolated farm houses, but the fact is that insufficient attention has been paid to this phase of home comfort on the great majority of farms in the country today.

Conditions are largely responsible for this. Heretofore very little reading was done by farmers as a class largely on account of there being very little information available in a popular form on agricultural or other subjects and also because of the lack of rural educational facilities. Now, however, all this is changed. The farms are literally deluged with newspapers, periodicals and books of all kinds, on every subject imaginable, and the farmer and his family spend the long winter evenings in reading whatever appeals to each member's particular taste. But what arrangements are made to provide light on the ordinary farm?

Light Requirements

What are the requirements of an efficient light? First of all it must be sufficiently bright to provide enough light to all parts of the room so that anyone desiring to read may do so without in anyway damaging their sight. Then it must be easily looked after, readily kept clean and free from any danger of setting the house on fire. It should be as economical as possible and be lasting. There are several lighting systems at present on the market which will comply with most of these requirements. Electricity is to be found in nearly every town home. It is not impossible for farms to be equipped with a similar convenience. Small electric light plants are on the market and can be installed at a moderate cost. They consist of a motor generator or dynamo, a small gas engine to furnish the power to run this dynamo, a storage battery to take care of the electricity as it is made, and the wiring and light fixtures to complete the installation. The initial cost of such a system forms the

greatest objection, but once installed it has been proved that electricity can be generated and used on the farm at less cost per kilowatt than that charged in many towns and cities. A low voltage system is generally installed, usually from 30 to about 60 volts. On such a system transmission over long distances cannot be made, the "line drop" being too heavy, but short distances, such as from the power plant to the nearby buildings, is generally all that is required. The engine can be used to do most of the other farm chores if necessary, or else if a system of sufficiently high voltage is installed the stored electricity can be used direct by motors attached to the pump, washing machine, wringer, sewing machine, etc., whenever so desired. A small 32 volt system, amply suitable for the ordinary farm, can be bought, including the engine, for about five hundred dollars.

Improvement in Oil Lamps

Where the initial expense prohibits the installation of an electric lighting plant just as good results can be obtained from one or other of the many different gas and oil lamps at present on the market. The tendency nowadays is to get away from the old fashioned wick burner. There is always associated with this kind of lamp the dull, yellow, smoky flame and unpleasant smell of oil which was so much a part of the old homestead and was only tolerated because nothing else could be substituted to take its place. Oil lamps can be bought now, however, which have none of these objectionable features. The wick is being used only as a conductor for the oil, which is vaporized by its own heat and burns as a gas distributed over a strong asbestos mantle. The result is a brilliant, white light which is soft to the eyesight and which at the same time penetrates to all parts of the room. The old objection to oil lamps using a mantle in the burner was that the mantle was so fragile after once being lit that any little jar or shake would break it and a new one would be required before the lamp was of any use again. Today, however, this difficulty has been largely overcome, mantles being made which will last just about as long as the lamp glass of the ordinary house lamp. Gasoline is the oil used in some of these brilliant lamps on account of its vaporizing ability, but improvements have made it possible for less volatile oils, as coal oil or kerosene, to be used with just as much efficiency. This fuel has the further advantage of being both free from danger from explosions and very much cheaper than gasoline. Acetylene gas is used to some extent, but it has the disadvantage of being highly explosive and several mishaps have occurred to such plants. There is no reason why the farm home should be any less brilliantly lighted than the city home. Improvements have been made in oil lamps which make them efficient, cheap, reliable and durable. Reliable farm lighting has passed the experimental stage and the farmer today, after a little intelligent enquiry as to the modern lighting appliances for the home, can, without going to any very great additional expense or running any risk of failure on the part of the lamp to answer to the manufacturer's claims for it, illuminate his home just as completely and perhaps a little more cheaply than his town friend.

ELECTION OF FARMERS TO PARLIAMENT

At the district convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, held in North Battleford, on December 1 and 2, 1914, among the several resolutions was one presented from the Willow Heights G.G.A., calling for direct parliamentary representation of farmers.

It was ably discussed by the mover, Charles Truscott, and several of the delegates, as well as J. B. Musselman, the Central Secretary, and F. W. Green, Honorary Secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; Thos. Sales, the District Director, was chairman, and the motion was passed.

Various opinions were expressed, but all seemed to be unanimous in the conviction that the Prairie Provinces, in order to obtain their full share of national legislation, must elect more farmers to the House of Commons at Ottawa. Resolutions of conventions and delegations to Ottawa were not getting the results that the serious condition of farmers on the prairie warranted.

As one delegate expressed it, we must elect men who are "touched with our infirmities," whose convictions were born from the trials which came to those seeking to make homes and a decent living from farming on the prairies.

The occasion inspired the writer, who was present and took part in the discussion, to prepare the following verses: The Prairie Farmers' Parliament Song:

"It's a Long Way to Legislation"

(Sung to the Universal Patriotic War Song, "Tipperary")

Dedicated to the Organized Farmers and Farm Women of Western Canada.

To the House of Commons
Came the farmers for their rights,
Where the halls are paved with gold,
And M.P.s spend their nights;

Singing songs for banks and railroads,
Trusts and charters queer,

Till the farmers in amazement,
Had to shout into their ear:

Chorus:

It's a long way to legislation,
It's a long way to go.
There's a right way to build a nation;
To get our rights we know!
Wake up, House of Commons!
Look out, Senate Square!
We are united farmers from the prairies,
And our hearts are right there.

It's no use resolving
In conventions every year,
Till we send our men to parliament,
And treat our women fair.

Our homes and farms will prosper then;

Towns have men and work;
Then East and West will get fair play,
And none will want to shirk.

Chorus:

The Guide we have for education,
To fight our rights we know;
We all believe co-operation
Will make free high and low.
We want better markets;
Our own banks we demand,
Then we'll all sing together, Rule Britannia!
God bless our prairie land!

Let farmers be united,
And their policies decree;
To take their place in parliament,
And make the country free.

With equal laws for men and wives.
Our boys and girls will sing,
All hail, our nation's farmers!
God save our Queen and King!

Chorus:

Saskatchewan is a glorious province;
Alberta is truly grand;
Without a peer is Manitoba,
United all three stand!

Wake up, House of Commons!
Let all M.P.s take care!
We want better homes upon the prairies,
For our hearts are right there!

WILJAMES THOMPSON,

Pres. Warman G.G.A., and Director at Large Sask. G.G.A.
Saskatoon, Sask.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Received at The Guide office up to Monday, January 4, 1915.

Previously acknowledged \$1509.05

John Witherspoon, Carberry, Man...	10.00
L. J. Styles, Adanac, Sask.	5.00
H. A. Crosswell, Atwater, Sask...	10.00
Robt. Baskerville, Boissevain, Man...	40.00
Pupils of Point Douglas school Dist. No. 1475, Windygates, Man.	10.50
A Friend, Govan, Sask...	5.00
Proceeds of Waldensian Valley School concert, Gabri, Sask.	10.00
Belle Plaine Sunday Sch. F. S. Matthews, Silver Grove, Sask.	25.00
"A Grain Grower," Miami	5.00
"A Friend," Hartshorn ..	1.00
Mrs. E. J. Wells, Wessington, Alta.	5.00
Edmond Lapointe, Surprise, Sask.	5.00
H. T. Harding, Lougheed, Alta.	5.00
Verhelst Bros., Meyronne, Sask.	100.00
"A Hay Seed," Neepawa ..	5.00
W. A. Johnston, Douglas-ton ..	10.00
M. Shantz, Didsbury ..	10.00
Maurice and Batt O'Callaghan, Provost, Alta. ..	50.00
"Omar" School, Miniota, Man.	5.25
Burnside Sunday School, Boissevain, Man.	20.00
Rebecca Union Ladies Aid of the Monarch Dist.	5.00
J. E., Oak River, Man.	10.00
Young People of West-hazel Dist., Sask.	42.00
Wm. N. Parlee and family, Grayson, Sask.	2.50
Courtney Milne, Smiley, Sask.	1.00
Miss Frederickson, Smiley, Sask.	1.00
R. G. Burse, Smiley, Sask.	1.00
Miss Milne, Smiley, Sask.	.50
Masters Bertram and William Burse, Smiley, Sask. ....	.20
Dan Byer's children, Smiley, Sask. ....	.70
Dan Byer, Smiley, Sask. ..	.50
Messrs. Brown, Smiley, Sask. ....	.55
A German Canadian.	10.00
Hetherbell Sunday School Residents of Battle River, Sask.	7.00
Marble Ridge School Dist. Lilac School District, Carn-duff, Sask.	8.05
David A. Leslie ..	10.00
Alfred O. Hawkins, Maymont, Sask.	4.00
Total ..	\$2005.80

WINNIPEG PATRIOTIC FUND

John Witherspoon, Carberry, Man.	\$10.00
"Omar" School, Miniota, Man.	5.25
Total ..	\$15.25

ALBERTA SECTION

Continued from Page 13

palties from the Minister of Municipal Affairs, Edmonton.

In conclusion, we hope that many of our unions will take this matter up more thoroughly in the future than heretofore, and if they will do so in an unprejudiced manner and give the matter due consideration it will undoubtedly lead to a great extension of this work in the near future.

It is worth noting the enormous growth of the idea in Saskatchewan, its great success in that Province and the general satisfaction which is felt thereat. What Saskatchewan has done well, we should do better.

P. P. WOODBRIDGE,

Provincial Secretary.

P.S.—I have just noted that in that portion of this circular dealing with the organization of rural municipalities an important amendment to the Act has been omitted. At the last session of the Legislature the Act was amended so that the Minister of Municipal Affairs may by order establish any territorial unit a rural municipality without petition being received.

FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

The Royal Bank of Canada

GENERAL STATEMENT

30th NOVEMBER, 1914

LIABILITIES	
TO THE PUBLIC:	
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	\$ 13,505,525.49
Deposits not bearing interest	\$ 31,224,129.64
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement	104,827,078.59
	136,051,208.23
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	\$ 256,072.53
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries	2,280,629.08
	2,536,701.61
Bills Payable	744,389.55
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	1,481,717.92
	\$154,319,272.80
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:	
Capital Stock paid in	11,560,000.00
Reserve Fund	\$ 12,560,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward	614,062.25
	13,174,062.25
Dividend No. 109 ((at 12 per cent. per annum), payable Dec. 1st, 1914	\$ 346,800.00
Dividends unclaimed	3,919.31
	350,719.31
	\$179,404,054.36

ASSETS	
Current Coin	\$ 12,995,583.75
Dominion Notes	12,688,371.25
	\$ 25,683,955.00
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	2,000,000.00
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	578,000.00
Notes of other Banks	2,525,205.79
Cheques on other Banks	5,752,485.25
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	4,351.82
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	3,144,502.41
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	1,158,568.75
Canadian Municipal Securities and British and Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value	2,185,062.60
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	13,557,741.12
Call Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	8,574,058.06
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada	6,080,847.19
	71,244,677.99
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)	\$ 84,585,972.95
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest)	15,002,488.08
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for) ..	568,198.87
	100,156,659.90
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	600,000.00
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off	5,861,180.37
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra	1,481,717.92
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	59,818.18
	\$179,404,054.36

H. S. HOLT,
President.EDSON L. PEASE,
General Manager.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

We Report to the Shareholders of The Royal Bank of Canada:
That we have obtained all the information and explanations required by us.
That in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.
That we have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at the Chief Office at 30th November, 1914, as well as at another time, as required by Section 56 of the Bank Act, and that we found they agreed with the entries in the books in regard thereto. We also during the year checked the cash and verified the securities at the principal branches.
That the above Balance Sheet has been compared by us with the books at the Chief Office and with the certified returns from the Branches, and in our opinion is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanation given to us and as shown by the books of the Bank.
Montreal, Canada, December 18th, 1914.

Members of the Firm of Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co.
JAMES MARWICK, C.A.
S. ROGER MITCHELL, C.A.

Auditors

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 29th November, 1913 ..	\$1,015,119.58
Profits for the year, after deducting charges of Management and all other expenses, accrued interest on deposits, full provision for all bad and doubtful debts and rebate of interest on unmatured bills	1,886,142.67
	\$2,901,262.25

APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:

Dividends Nos. 106, 107, 108 and 109, at 12 per cent. per annum	\$1,387,200.00
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund	100,000.00
Written off Bank Premises Account	250,000.00
Contribution to Patriotic Funds	50,000.00
Depreciation in Investments	500,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	614,062.25
	\$2,901,262.25

H. S. HOLT,
President.
Montreal, 18th December, 1914.EDSON L. PEASE,
General Manager.

This Man Makes \$200 a Week Boring Wells

John Larson of Punnichy, Sask., writes: "I made in one single day with my Power Well Machine, \$200; and many weeks I have made \$200 including moves." Work during your spare time with an

Improved Powers Combined Well Boring and Drilling Machine

and make \$2,000 a year extra on a small investment. Every farm or ranch needs running water.

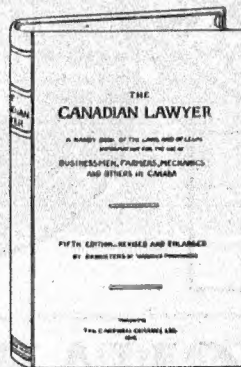
Bored through any kind of soil, 100 ft. in 10 hours, and drills through rock. Operated by same team that hauls it, or with gasoline engine if preferred. Simplest and fastest well-making outfit on the market. Requires no mechanic or previous experience. One man and one team operate it. Sold on easy terms. Write for catalog showing different styles and giving full information.

LISLE MFG. COMPANY,
Clarinda, Iowa

Box 860

ONE MAN ONE TEAM

The Canadian Lawyer



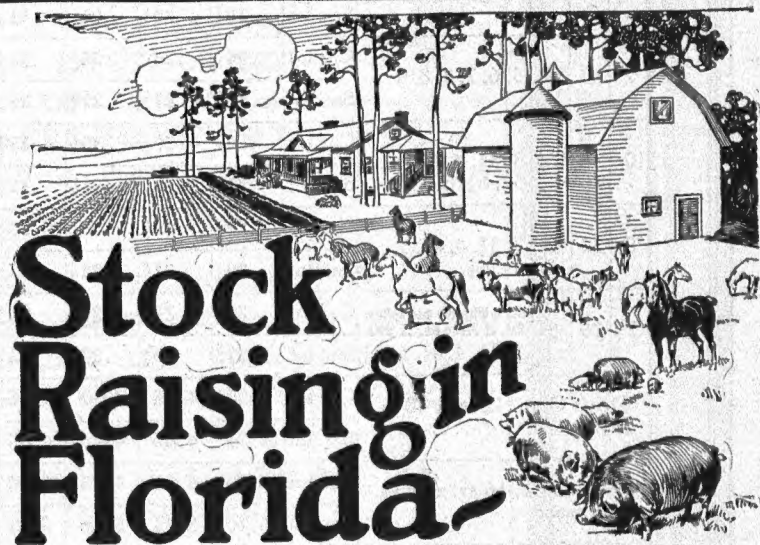
is the title of a book which has been prepared for the very purpose of giving farmers information that will help them to keep out of law suits and protect their rights. It will not make a lawyer out of a farmer, but it will help to protect the farmers against the sharp practice of agents, or anyone else who would like to get him into a tight corner.

This book is just what the farmers of Western Canada have been looking for for some time. It gives the most important provisions of the laws of Canada and especially of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The information is given in simple every-day language, so that farmers will be able to do a great deal of their own business strictly in accordance with the law, without engaging the services of a lawyer and paying him from \$5 to \$10 each time for a little bit of ordinary advice.

Every farmer loses a lot of time, and more or less money, during the course of his career, because he is usually unacquainted with his legal rights and the proper method of redress. Half of the law suits before the courts are brought about because some person was ignorant of a simple fact of law which he should have known. In addition to this most valuable information on the various laws, this book also gives definite information and simple but correct forms for the preparation of all kinds of legal documents that a farmer would have occasion to use. Chattel mortgages and bills of sale are explained fully, how to make them and the law in regard to them. Similar information is given on checks, lien notes, land mortgages, promissory notes, receipts and wills. This book also instructs farmers on exemption from seizure of debts; the law in regard to line fences; the law in regard to naturalization; the law of partnership; how to have inventions patented and protected; the use and form of powers of attorney; the law in regard to the succession duties; how to prepare land transfers under the Torrens system which is used in Western Canada; the law in regard to trust and trustees, and practically everything else that a farmer would require to study. The price is now reduced to \$2.00 postpaid.

BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 34,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.



Stock Raising in Florida

OUR big, beautifully illustrated book will tell you of the wonderful opportunities at BAY VIEW, Fla., for Stock Raising, Dairying, General Farming, Fruit and Vegetable raising. Florida's greatest resource is her live stock. You can raise, fatten and market stock at BAY VIEW at a fraction of what it will cost you here in the North. Our free book proves this conclusively.

Our soil at BAY VIEW is a deep, rich, sandy loam—very exceptional for Florida. We will send you a sample of this soil with our literature. We have plenty of rainfall 12 months in the year. Irrigation is unheard of. Crop failures practically unknown. Two and three crops easily raised each year on the same ground. These crops will net you from \$100 to \$500 profit per acre each year. Satsuma oranges (one of the finest and most profitable varieties grown), figs, pears, peaches, plums, grapes and all kinds of berries produce abundantly. You can also raise enormous crops of corn (field and sweet), oats, hay, Japanese cane, clover, sweet and Irish potatoes, sugar cane, celery, tomatoes, lettuce, cabbage, watermelons, cantaloupes, egg plant, cucumbers, radishes, turnips, and all kinds of early and profitable vegetables.

Not a better location in America for Dairying and Stock raising. Ready markets

and good prices. Grass for pasture the year round. Don't have to stable and dry feed six months in the year.

BAY VIEW has one of the finest climates in the United States, both summer and winter. No sunstroke in summer—no frost bites in winter. Ideal salt water, bathing, fishing and bathing. Lumber for building at wholesale prices. Good stores, churches and schools within 4 miles of any of this land.

We own and have paid for every foot of land we offer for sale and give a clear abstract of title. We have been in business for many years. We give every man a square deal—that's why we have been so successful. Our success at Santa Rosa (only three miles from Bay View) is our best recommendation. Prices of BAY VIEW land are VERY LOW right now. Excellent locations. Mail the free coupon below and get all this valuable information.

FILL IN, CUT OUT AND MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

SANTA ROSA PLANTATION CO., Room 751, 208 N. 5th Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen:—Please send me by return mail, absolutely free, your Big Illustrated Book, Sample of Soil, Maps etc.

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Address.....

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

PRICES ADVANCE
Feby. 1, 1915

No Extra Charge for Winter Shipments. Get your Fence home before the Spring rush

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GUARANTEE:

We guarantee **SAFE LOCK FENCE** to be made of the Best Hard Steel Wire with the best galvanizing, and the strongest lock of any fence you have ever seen. If not convinced on arrival of goods return them to us and we will refund your money.

Fences in 20 Rod and 40 Rod Rolls

No. of Wires	Height in Inches	Inches Between Stays	Safe Lock Fences Made of All No. 9 Hard Steel Wire Spacings	PRICE PER ROD, FREIGHT PAID TO													
				Winnipeg Morris or Emerson	Neepawa Brandon Minto or Boissevain	Shoal Lake Virden Reston or Melita	Yorkton Broadview Kaiser or Stoughton	Balcarres Regina Weyburn Radville	Lanigan Davidson Moose Jaw Assiniboia	Saskatoon Conquest Swift Current	Battleford Wilkie Kindersley Kerrobert	Lloydminster Macklin or Medicine Hat	Edmonton Lacombe Calgary MacLeod				
4	33	24	11, 11, 11	Car lot	.14	.14½	.14½	.15	.15½	.15½	.15½	.16	.16½	.16½			
				Sm. lot	.15	.15½	.16	.16½	.17	.17½	.17½	.18	.18½	.19			
5	40	24	8, 9½, 11, 11	Car lot	.18	.18½	.19	.19½	.19½	.20	.20½	.20½	.21	.21½			
				Sm. lot	.19½	.20½	.21	.21½	.22	.22½	.23	.23½	.24	.25			
7	43	24	5, 6, 7, 8, 8, 9	Car lot	.24½	.25	.25½	.25½	.26½	.26½	.27½	.27½	.28	.28½			
				Sm. lot	.25½	.27	.27½	.28½	.28½	.29½	.30½	.30½	.31½	.32½			
10	48	16½	3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8, 8	Car lot	.36½	.37½	.38½	.38½	.39½	.40½	.40½	.41½	.42½	.43½			
				Sm. lot	.38½	.40½	.41½	.42½	.43½	.44½	.45½	.46½	.47½	.49½			
8	32	12	3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½	Car lot	.28½	.29½	.30	.30½	.31	.31½	.32	.32½	.32½	.33½			
				Sm. lot	.30½	.31½	.32½	.33½	.34	.34½	.35½	.36	.36½	.38½			
7	26	8½	No. 9 Wire top and bottom Bal. of Fence No. 12 Wire 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½	Car lot	.20½	.21	.21½	.21½	.22	.22½	.22½	.23	.23½	.24			
				Sm. lot	.21½	.22½	.23	.23½	.24½	.24½	.25	.25½	.26	.27			
Drive Gate, 12 ft. x 48 in. high, each				Car lot	4.20	4.25	4.30	4.35	4.35	4.40	4.45	4.50	4.50	4.60			
				Sm. lot	4.35	4.45	4.50	4.55	4.60	4.65	4.70	4.75	4.80	4.95			
Drive Gate, 16 ft. x 48 in. high, each				Car lot	4.90	5.00	5.05	5.10	5.15	5.20	5.25	5.30	5.35	5.45			
				Sm. lot	5.10	5.25	5.30	5.35	5.45	5.55	5.60	5.65	5.75	5.90			
Barb Wire, 4 point Price per spool of 80 rods ..				Car lot	2.32	2.40	2.44	2.49	2.53	2.57	2.61	2.66	2.70	2.78			
				Sm. lot	2.49	2.60	2.66	2.73	2.81	2.87	2.92	2.99	3.05	3.18			

All Fences made of Full Government Gauge Wire

Terms: All Small Orders and orders for Stations where there is no Agent, must be accompanied by Cash. Carload orders to Stations where there is an Agent, to be accompanied by \$100.00 Cash and balance subject to Sight Draft attached to Bill of Lading.

Co-operate: Farmers should get together and buy in car lots to save money. We offer a special price on posts to Farmers' Organizations, so join with your local Grain Growers' Association and buy your fence and posts in carloads. It is worth while.

We Build Fences: We are the only Fence Company selling direct to the farmer that is equipped to build your fence for you. We have experienced fence builders and can guarantee you a first class job at lowest cost. Write for prices to

The Price will be the same to all other stations having the same freight rate from Port Arthur as those listed. A correspondingly low price to all other stations.

NOTE

These are only a few of the styles we carry in stock. Drop us a card for complete list with prices freight paid right to your station.

CEDAR POSTS

We can supply, in carloads only, cedar posts of the highest quality at remarkably low prices. Just think — a 5 in. top, 7 ft. post cut green and peeled at 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. f.o.b. Brandon and equally low prices to all other stations. Write for price to your station.

Address:

THE SAFE-LOCK FENCE COMPANY
BRANDON, CANADA

602 5th St.